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## Premier Under Fire In Japan

### Party May Force Miki Resignation

By John Saar

TOKYO, May 13 (UPI).—A power struggle in Japan's ruling party flared into the open today with news reports that Premier Takeo Miki, 69, will soon be asked to resign.

The challenge to Mr. Miki is viewed by political analysts here as serious and gaining momentum. Unhappiness with his "weak" leadership and handling of the Lockheed bribery scandal is so widespread within the party that the faction leaders are ready to unite against him.



Takeo Miki

## Must Belong to 'Homelands'

### South Africa's Tribal Policy Menaces Blacks' Citizenship

By Robin Wright

JOHANNESBURG, May 13 (UPI).—Eight million Africans, almost half of South Africa's population, are threatened with loss of their citizenship and jobs under new government regulations.

Members of the country's nine tribal groups, which South Africa has promised their own "homelands," will be forced to give up their rights as South African citizens in favor of citizenship in the homeland.

The first application of the measure came to light when the government announced this week that 1.3 million Xhosa tribesmen who live outside the Transkei, a homeland which is scheduled to become independent Oct. 28, would be forced to take Transkei citizenship even if they wished to continue working outside their homeland.

The impact of the measure would be the equivalent of the U.S. government's deciding to give independence to the various Indian reservations and then forcing all U.S. Indians to become citizens of the reservations, whether or not they lived in one. Under such a measure Indians would then become aliens within the United States.

Cape Town's Times said Samuel (the requested that his last name be withheld), a 43-year-old trader who was born and brought up in Cape Town, must become an alien to remain in the coastal city. His ancestors settled in the area in the 1850s, and four generations of his family have worked in Cape Province.

When the Transkei leader, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, rejected what he called "forced citizenship," the government this week made a further "specification": No black professionals or businessmen will be allowed to work in white areas—outside the homelands—unless they are Transkei citizens.

In other words, Samuel must become an alien to remain in Cape Town.

Even Transkei citizenship does not guarantee that he can stay, for he will then be subject to customs and immigration laws. Samuel has been outspoken against the South African government's apartheid laws, and if the authorities feel he is politically undesirable, he could be refused entry into the country.

The outcry against the government directive was immediate. Yesterday's Rand Daily Mail, Johannesburg's morning paper, said the new measure "goes beyond political blackmail. It is about the primaries and wonders aloud who the people are around Mr. Carter advising on foreign policy."

The French President travels to the United States next week. Germany's Chancellor Helmut Schmidt goes in July. Both men, whom insiders feel lean toward Mr. Ford for experience's sake, are however not apt to take the U.S. President's positions on issues as quite so binding anymore.

The French government, in particular, seems to have given up hope of getting something productive out of the forthcoming North-South conference between rich and poor nations, because of the U.S. campaign climate. French officials also worry that U.S. election pressure would forestall a strong U.S. effort to use the financial-intervention mechanism worked out at the Rambouillet conference last summer if a new European currency crisis occurred soon.

Mr. Ford's sudden vulnerability and his inability to marshal the strength of his office is a source of criticism at the top in Germany.

Continued on Page 4, Col. 4.

## Communists Ask Share in a Wide Italian Coalition

By Alvin Shuster

ROME, May 13 (UPI).—Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist party leader, today called for the creation of a broad emergency government, including the Communists, after the elections scheduled next month.

In a major statement to the party's Central Committee, Mr. Berlinguer said that only a "temporary" coalition government would have the power to solve Italy's problems. All the parties, he said, except the neo-Fascists, should work together for a "few years" and provide the kind of leadership now lacking.

The proposal was expected to be a major campaign theme of the Communist party, which could emerge from the election on June 20-21 as Italy's largest political force.

The Christian Democrats, who have provided all the country's premiers for the last 20 years, are basing their campaign on raising fears of a Communist role in government.

Cites Failure

Mr. Berlinguer, who formally opens his party's campaign Sunday, denounced the Christian Democrats for having failed to govern effectively. He also said that exclusion of the Communists would mean the continuation of government "that has brought discredit to Italy and has weakened it."

[On foreign policy, Reuters reported, Mr. Berlinguer said that Italy should work for peace and détente in the world and contribute to the establishment of a new international economic order.]

A statement that came out after the meeting said that the Communists had implied support for Italy's continued membership in the NATO.

He expressed hope that the Christian Democratic party would receive a severe loss at the polls so that its leadership would never again "follow a line of opposition against Communism."

The proposal of the grand coalition represents a shift of emphasis by the party, which had been advocating the so-called "historical compromise" for sharing Cabinet seats. Party officials said that Mr. Berlinguer's idea is to avoid all formalities of assigning seats under the "compromise," and allow rapid creation of a unity administration.

Moreover, the compromise is generally viewed as an agreement on power-sharing among Christian Democrats, Socialists and Communists. Today's proposal would sweep all parties, except neo-Fascists, into the Cabinet and positions of policymaking.

Just how the proposed coalition would work in practice remained to be defined. But the Communist party, in adopting this electoral stance, clearly hoped to overcome suspicions that it was determined eventually to hold all the reins of power.

Vatican Anti-Red Drive

VATICAN CITY, May 13 (UPI).—The Vatican press and radio urged Italians today to keep the Communists out of power and said that Roman Catholics running on the Communist party ticket were guilty of "treason."

Spreading Battles in Lebanon

### Delay Change of Presidents

BEIRUT, May 13 (UPI).—Wide-spread battles between rival militia units and clashes involving Syrian-backed Palestinian forces swept Lebanon today, delaying the transfer of presidential powers.

At least 35 persons were killed and 80 wounded in fighting around the northern city of Tripoli and in continued clashes in the eastern Mount Lebanon region. Fighting in Beirut and its suburbs subsided to sporadic shooting across Moslem-Christian confrontation lines after earlier violent exchanges.

The continued fighting postponed President Suleiman Franjeh's resignation, political sources said. Banker Elias Sarkis was elected as his successor last Saturday, but the transfer of office has been delayed by fighting since then.

The leftists blamed the Syrian-backed As-Sa'ia organization for the fighting in Tripoli.

Nonstop Clashes

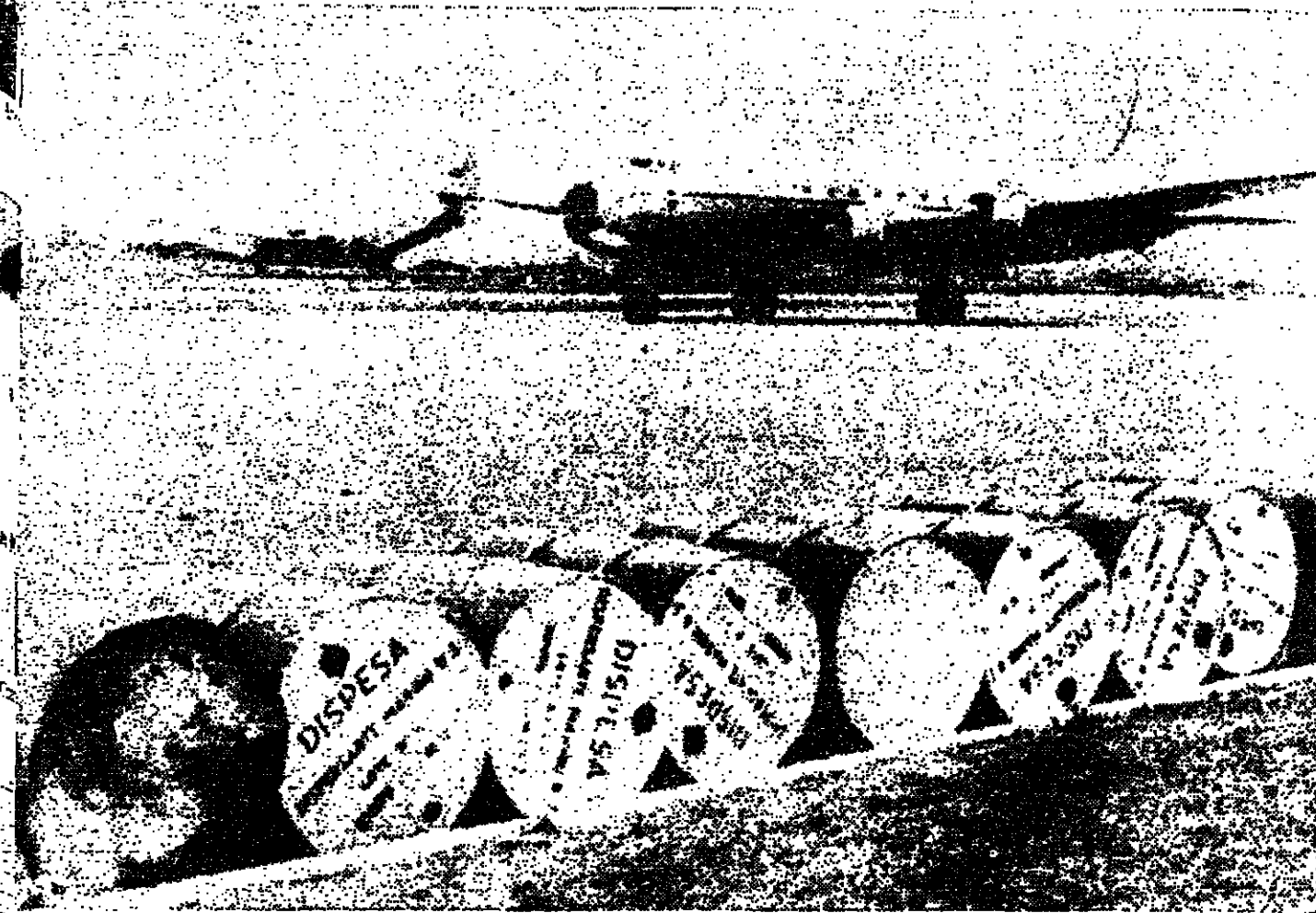
The leftist radio station Voice of Arab Lebanon said that an investigation by a joint leftist-Palestinian committee had found As-Sa'ia guilty of attacking the pro-Iraqi Ba'ath party offices Tuesday. The raid had led to nonstop clashes in the port city.

"All attempts to contain these incidents have met with failure," the radio said. "Clashes are still going on with the Syrian forces trying to storm the Abu Samra sector of Tripoli." The home of Ba'ath party leader Abdel Magid Raf is in Abu Samra.

The leftist radio station said that Syria's peace initiative would be rendered more effective if the 1969 Cairo agreement were implemented, providing for a Palestinian withdrawal from Beirut to camps in the south.

Rightist Phalangist party chief Pierre Gemayel argued for a deterrent force capable of preserving security.

"When Syria responds to the appeal of brotherhood and makes an effort to douse the flames, such action is regarded by leftists as intervention," Mr. Gemayel said. "But when some Palestinians fight us and hit at Lebanon from the inside, then this is not [considered] intervention."



Arrels of detergent at La Coruna, Spain, airport—to combat oil spill after accident and fire on board a tanker.

## Giant Oil Spill From Tanker Threatens Spain's North Coast

From Wire Dispatches

CORUNA, Spain, May 13 (UPI).—Spain's navy today used oil-dispersing detergent to combat a massive oil spill from a tanker ship that ran aground in the Bay of Biscay.

The blackened sea around the wrecked Spanish port to try to stem a flood of oil from the tanker Urquiza.

The 59,723-ton Spanish-registered ship was broken in half by waves after running onto rocks at the harbor entrance.

here yesterday. Spillage from the vessel threatens to pollute Spain's Atlantic beaches and destroy the local shellfish industry.

Port officials believe 90,000 tons of oil may have leaked into the sea—almost three times the spillage from the Torrey Canyon, which fouled British and French beaches in a 1967 oil-pollution disaster.

Only the blackened bridge of the tanker jutted above the water after it was swept by fire.

Authorities said all 37 crewmen on the tanker reached safety, except for the captain, Francisco Rodriguez Castelo, who was listed as missing.

The vessel was arriving with more than 100,000 tons of crude oil from Saudi Arabia when it

hit the rocks, opening two gaping holes and releasing a torrent of oil, port officials said.

Explosions followed, the ship caught fire and then broke in two.

At least 10 vessels crisscrossed the bay, spraying detergent in an effort to check the spread of oil. The tanker is owned by the Artois Shipping Co. of Bilbao.

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## ord Will Not Say When He'll Sign A-Test Pact

WASHINGTON, May 13 (UPI).—President Ford is not saying when he will sign the A-Test nuclear pact with the Soviet Union on controlling nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

The signing might take place the next few days, next week or later, Press Secretary Ronen said last night, denying a delay was politically motivated.

He said the delay was inspired by Michigan primary election Tuesday, Mr. Nessen said it "nothing to do" with any political maneuvering, explaining the text must be checked before it is signed.

Administrative sources said it might be a parallel ceremony in Moscow, where the pact would be signed by Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev.

After administration sources yesterday that the delay in signing was political in nature, they indicated that with the Michigan primary scheduled next week any signature of the pact would not be Mr. Ford's immediate advance with the voters.

No Ceremony

In Moscow, the Soviet Union reportedly canceled ceremonies at Kremlin that were apparently scheduled for the signing of the pact.

Alexander Semenov, an official of the Foreign Ministry Press department, told inquirers that gathering had been called off and he had no instructions at the moment.

The Soviet Union yesterday had told Western correspondents attending the meeting, suggesting the cancellation had been mutually arranged.

The signing ceremony was never officially announced.

Mr. Ford's postponement of the signing was viewed in some diplomatic quarters as a serious snub. Soviet officials used to have been caught unprepared by the news and a source dictated a "negative reaction," other said that "it raises questions about his credibility," thus far, the Soviet press has mentioned the incident.

Accord Initiated

Officials in Washington announced late yesterday that the pact on limiting peaceful nuclear explosions had been initiated by U.S. Ambassador J. William Ford and the head of the Soviet delegation that negotiated the pact, Igor Morozov.

nuclear explosions to 150 kilotons, equivalent of 150,000 tons of TNT—and for the first time permits on-site inspection by U.S. and Soviet inspectors of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Nessen said the text of the treaty was being flown to Washington.

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ington from Moscow for President Ford's signature and was due to arrive today.

Following the formal signing, the new pact and the 1974 nuclear threshold test ban treaty prohibiting large underground nuclear weapons tests will be submitted to the U.S. Senate for ratification.

The United States delayed ratifying the threshold treaty for two years in an effort to persuade the Soviet Union to complete negotiations for the peaceful nuclear explosions agreement.

is delaying the signing for political advantage against Ronald Reagan.

Ford administration officials have often stated publicly that the arms talks are being held up by Moscow's unwillingness to make some final concessions. Mr. Reagan has been accusing Mr. Ford of making too many concessions to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Carter confirmed today that the Soviet Union and a number of other foreign nations have sought him out for private conversations, but he said he has been rejecting the overtures, the Associated Press reported.

[He told reporters he thought the requests not unusual in the context of the emerging strong possibility that he may be the next president. "Of course representatives want to get to know me," he said.]

Experts on Soviet affairs said

the Russians have attempted to influence presidential elections in the past by taking policy actions on matters being debated in the campaign. But they have not been so outspoken as they appear to be now, according to these experts.

Looking back on the contacts that began last fall, a Carter aide reflected, "I think they have been trying to tell us that they see presidential politics as an opportunity to intervene in our politics, and that they see an ability to influence the outcome."

Aides and advisers to the Democratic front-runner said they had also been approached by French and British diplomats, although not often, but never by Chinese diplomats.

Aides to other leading presidential hopefuls—Senators Frank Church and Hubert H. Humphrey—said they had also been approached by French and British diplomats, although not often, but never by Chinese diplomats.

Mr. Reagan clearly seems to promote the greatest misgivings in several overseas capitals, including Moscow.

Mr. Carter, however, is the principal enigma.

He is seen on the one hand as a fascinating maverick politician with superb public-relations skill, tapping a great post-Vietnam, post-Watergate, anti-big-government mood on events abroad.

Second, there is a fear of the unknown. Neither Mr. Ford, Mr. Carter nor Mr. Reagan has ignited

ed any real enthusiasm abroad.

Despite the conservative tone of the U.S. campaign, even West Germany's conservative newspaper Die Welt, in a recent front-page column, said none of the trio "have the caliber one would wish for at the start of America's third century."

Mr. Ford, however, is at least a known quantity, as are his advisers, and Europeans generally feel more comfortable in a situation in which they know the players.

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## World Capitals Baffled by Quick Shifts in the U.S. Campaign

By Michael Getler

BONN, May 13 (UPI).—The quick burst of surprises in U.S. primary elections in recent weeks has left world capitals confused, fascinated and a little bit worried about what lies ahead.

For the first time in the post-war years, the people, press and politicians overseas are contemplating the prospect that, for them, a "complete unknown" might become president of the Western world's most powerful country.

For some that prospect is unsettling. Despite the relative decline in U.S. fortunes in recent years, most West Europeans still believe that the outcome of U.S. elections can profoundly affect their well-being.

The meteoric rise of Democrat Jimmy Carter and the dramatic defeat of President Ford in five of the last six primaries by former Gov. Ronald Reagan has quickly toppled the conventional wisdom in Europe and Japan that it would be Mr. Ford and Hubert Humphrey facing each other in November.

Now all bets are off. In Bonn, Paris, London, Rome, Moscow and Tokyo politicians and public-opinion specialists say it is still too early to really try to prepare themselves for any candidate.

Clearly Troublesome

But some things are clearly troublesome.

In West Germany and France, in particular, there is fear of a lengthening paralysis of U.S. foreign policy and resolve during a crucial period of political uncertainty in Italy, southern Africa and several other trouble spots.

Not only is President Ford seen as distracted from events during the long election campaign, but if either Mr. Carter or Mr. Reagan wins in November, specialists feel it will be many more months before a new administration takes hold of things and focuses an uncertain tele-scope on events abroad.

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## Fear the Next President May Be an Unknown Quantity

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## Portuguese General Declares

Soares Would Be Premier  
If Eanes Becomes President

LISBON, May 13 (Reuters).—The army chief of staff, Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes, was quoted today as saying that if he became president of Portugal in the June 27 election he would call on the leader of the Socialist party to form a government.

But in an interview with the Socialist newspaper A Luta, the 41-year-old general did not say if he would allow the Socialists to establish the minority government they want.

"I would call the secretary-general of the Socialist party to form a government. As to the conditions, they would become known," Gen. Eanes was quoted as saying.

The general has overwhelming backing for the presidency from

the civilian parties, including the Socialists, who won the largest number of votes in last month's parliamentary elections. The Socialists announced only yesterday that they would support Gen. Eanes's candidacy.

Socialist leader Mario Soares has rejected proposals for an alliance with either the centrist Popular Democrats or the conservative Center Democrats—second and third respectively in last month's election—and said that he would form a minority government backed by his party's 35 per cent of the vote.

## First Interview

The interview with the Socialist newspaper was the first that Gen. Eanes has given since he was elected president last November after suppressing a leftist military putsch attempt.

If he were to run for the presidency, he said, his platform would be based on defense of the Constitution, guarantee of national independence and consolidation of democracy.

Under Portugal's new Constitution, approved last month, the country is committed to Socialism and workers' power for the next four years.

Gen. Eanes, considered a conservative, said that his platform would also call for Portugal's economic reconstruction based on private enterprise combined with what he called valid Socialist terms.

The general rallied military support today for his candidacy by visiting the Southern Military Region—the only area which has yet to declare how it stands in the presidential election.



Gen. Ramalho Eanes

## After Coalition Resigns

President of Finland Confers  
With Partners in Government

HELSINKI, May 13 (UPI).—Premier Martti Miettunen's government officially resigned today and President Urho Kekkonen held separate meetings with the coalition partners to find a formula for a new regime.

Mr. Miettunen's five-party government, the 58th in Finland's 58 years of independence, announced its intention to resign last night because its four Com-

munist ministers refused to back a sales-tax increase from 11 per cent to 13 per cent to help finance the budget deficit.

Mr. Miettunen, a Center party leader brought out of retirement by Mr. Kekkonen, said he hoped a four-party government could be formed without the Communists. Such a coalition would have a parliamentary majority of 112 to 88.

Social Democratic party chairman Kalevi Sorsa said after meeting Mr. Kekkonen that the President did not believe new elections were necessary to solve the crisis. But he indicated that the Social Democrats, the country's largest party, with 54 seats in the unicameral parliament, and its own program and that this could hinder formation of a new coalition.

## Delay Possible

Communist party chairman Aarne Saarinen said he received the impression that Mr. Kekkonen might delay the five-party coalition, avoiding the sales-tax issue. He said Mr. Kekkonen could take until Tuesday to make a decision.

Mr. Miettunen's government was formed Nov. 30 under Mr. Kekkonen's direction after the parties refused, following 10 weeks of negotiations, to form a coalition.

He called the leaders of the Social Democratic party, Center party, Communists, Liberals and Swedish party to the presidential palace and told them in a 30-minute speech that it was their duty to form a government and that they should do it in three days.

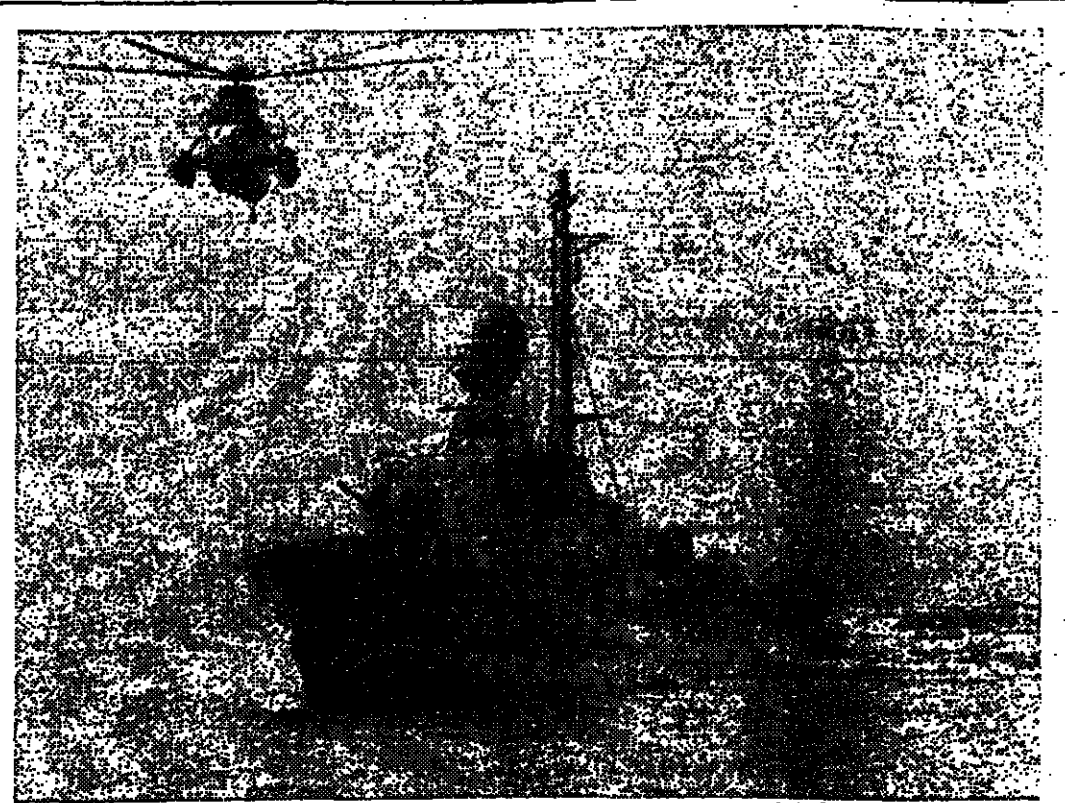
This action put the Communists on the spot since they preferred to remain in opposition although they are the second largest party with 40 parliamentary seats. But since Mr. Kekkonen said the new government's primary task was solving unemployment, a major plank in the Communists' platform, they decided to join.

During its five months, the government worked out a general wage agreement with the unions, froze prices until July and extended import duties until the end of the year.

But lengthy strikes, particularly by longshoremen, threw factory employees out of work and by April 15, unemployment reached a peak of 96,100 in this country of 4.5 million.

## NATO Panel Chief

BRUSSELS, May 13 (UPI).—NATO yesterday announced the appointment of Gen. Herman Gundersen of Norway as chairman of the Military Committee to succeed Adm. Peter Norton.



NEW BONN BOAT—Latest West German Navy high-speed gunboat undergoing trials recently in the Baltic Sea near Flensburg. It can go up to 70 kilometers an hour and has more firepower than the battleship Bismarck of World War II: four Exocet rockets with a range of 40 kilometers. Bonn has ordered 18 of the boats.

Ethiopia Denies  
Peasant March  
Against Eritrea

ADDIS ABABA, May 13 (Reuters).—Ethiopia's military rulers have strongly denied that they plan a peasant march into Eritrea. Reports have suggested that some such campaign is being considered against secessionist guerrillas in the Red Sea province.

An official spokesman recently described reports of the march plans as "baseless fabrications." He said, "The government hasn't any intention of mobilizing people to march into Eritrea."

However, hundreds of trucks and dozens of buses have been seen heading north on the two roads leading to Eritrea from Addis Ababa following the gathering of more than 700 vehicles on the outskirts of the city.

Sources said they believe the plan is to pick up hastily armed peasants along the way and to send them into Eritrea to secure it for the central government. There are an estimated 20,000 regular troops already in the province.

Americans Told  
To Be Prepared  
To Quit Rhodesia

PRETORIA, May 13 (Reuters).—The U.S. Embassy here today warned Americans living in Rhodesia to make contingency plans for leaving the country should there be a major worsening of the security situation there.

The statement urged Americans not to travel to or within Rhodesia.

Although recent census figures are unavailable, about 1,000 U.S. citizens are believed to be resident in Rhodesia.

The former British colony is also popular with U.S. tourists, who come, usually on package tours, to see spectacular Victoria Falls and the Wankie National Park.

Many of the Americans in Rhodesia are believed to be working with mining concerns.

Meanwhile, three more white Rhodesian soldiers have been killed by black African nationalist guerrillas, an army communiqué said today, bringing the casualty toll in the guerrilla war on the eastern border to 37 dead and at least 27 wounded in the last week.

U.S. to Move GIs  
To N. Germany

STUTTGART, May 13 (UPI).—The U.S. Army will station troops and tanks in north Germany for the first time since the end of World War II, a spokesman for the U.S. European Command said today.

He said that 3,800 troops of Brigade 75 would be stationed at Carlshagen, near Bremerhaven, by next year.

Brigade 75 has two mechanized infantry battalions, a tank battalion, a field artillery battalion, an armored cavalry troop, an engineer company and support elements. It will join British and West German forces.

## Aid to Food Fund

ROME, May 13 (UPI).—Japan and Australia today told a preparatory meeting for the second session of the World Food Council that they would contribute a total of \$80 million to the proposed International Fund for Agricultural Development.

## Spain-Russia Flights

MADRID, May 13 (AP).—Spain and the Soviet Union yesterday signed an agreement establishing regular commercial flights between the two countries for the first time.

## Against Blackmail Threats

Friend of Thorpe Describes  
A 10-Year 'Cover-Up' Plot

By Everett R. Holmes

OCEANSIDE, Calif., May 13 (NYT).—A former member of Britain's House of Commons has described his part in what he said was a 10-year "cover-up" conspiracy to protect the former Liberal party leader, Jeremy Thorpe, against accusations that he had a homosexual relationship with a former model.

Monday, stating that he had been unfairly subjected to "a campaign of denigration and a sustained witch-hunt" over the allegations brought by Norman Scott, a one-time model whom he called an incorrigible liar.

Peter Bessell, a long-time friend and political associate of Mr. Thorpe now living here, said that beginning in 1965, at Mr. Thorpe's urging, he served as an intermediary between Mr. Thorpe and Mr. Scott, seeking to head off a scandal. Mr. Bessell's statements yesterday were made in an interview.

A resident of this California seaside resort since February, 1974, Mr. Bessell said that he paid Mr. Scott about \$800 over 18 months in hopes of buying his silence.

## Never Denied

"Never at any time did Jeremy Thorpe deny Mr. Scott's charges of a homosexual affair to me and all my efforts on his behalf were based on the assumption that such an affair did occur in the early 1960s," Mr. Bessell said.

Mr. Thorpe has publicly denied Mr. Scott's charges and Mr. Scott has not produced any evidence to support his allegations.

Mr. Bessell said that another Liberal party official active in the "cover-up" was David Holmes, a Manchester banker and former treasurer of the Liberal party.

Mr. Holmes, he said, paid \$7,000 to Mr. Scott to recover letters sent to him by Mr. Bessell for



Peter Bessell in 1970.

the purpose of suppressing the ex-model's accusations.

Mr. Bessell said that Mr. Holmes, an Oxford classmate of Mr. Thorpe and godfather of his son, made a special trip to Oceanside in January of this year to tell him that an open scandal might be impending and to obtain from Mr. Bessell the letter intimating that Mr. Scott might be preparing to blackmail him as well as Mr. Thorpe.

Mr. Bessell said that after he stopped making the payments to Mr. Scott, the ex-model had made what he regarded as a veiled threat of blackmail, presumably over an affair which Mr. Bessell had had with his woman secretary.

Mr. Bessell said that Mr. Thorpe came to him in 1965 and said that he was "having trouble" with Mr. Scott over the charges of a former homosexual relationship and asked him to try to resolve the matter discreetly.

"I gave Mr. Scott money at various times out of my own pocket, about \$800 in all over 18 months, tried to obtain new National Insurance cards for him to replace ones he had lost and tried to find him employment," Mr. Bessell related.

He said that Mr. Holmes entered the cover-up in February, 1974, after hearing that Mr. Scott was threatening to create a scandal. Mr. Holmes thereupon paid Mr. Scott the \$7,000 for the Bessell letters, which covered a period of about four years.

"But Mr. Scott retained copies of some of which he began giving to the newspapers," according to Mr. Bessell.

For the last six weeks, Mr. Bessell said, various Liberal party members have been in touch with him asking him to clarify matters in the party's interest as well as Mr. Thorpe's.

"I was torn between loyalty to Jeremy Thorpe and the party and the fact that I did not want to be dragged through the dirt for something for which I bore no responsibility," he said. "However, I decided to end the cover-up and I am now telling everything I know."

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## Industrial Production Unaffected

## Teng Affair Seems Remote in Canton

By Fox Butterfield

CANTON (NYT).—In the kitchen of the heavy-machinery factory's canteen, the cooks and dishwashers have plastered the bare cement walls with posters denouncing Teng Hsiao-ping, the former senior deputy premier who was ousted last month.

"The resolution of the party Central Committee dismissing Teng Hsiao-ping was a brilliant decision," a kitchen worker had written on a mammoth sheet of paper. "The resolution expresses our heartfelt sentiments."

Similar posters, carefully worded to back the so-called anti-rightist campaign in China, have been put up in houses, offices and factories throughout Canton and in communities outside the city.

But in this city at least, the campaign appears to be under tight party control with popular participation limited to officially authorized expressions of support.

Except for the posters and an increase in political study sessions that use material from the official press for guidance, the bitter conflict that has divided the leaders in Peking for four months seems far away.

During a five-day visit to Canton, this reporter saw no posters that took advantage of the campaign to attack local officials, as has reportedly happened in several other cities recently.

## Foreigners in Town

With the Canton Trade Fair in session and several thousand foreign businessmen in town for a month, security precautions were tight. Guards with red armbands shooed curious Chinese away from the Tung Fang Hotel, where the foreigners stayed.

But there was no evidence that the campaign, which has centered on allegations that Mr. Teng sought to promote production at the expense of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's call for class struggle, has affected industrial output.

Officials at the heavy-machinery factory and at a silk-and-jute-weaving factory reported that their output had increased over 15 per cent in the first three months of the year. The campaign began after Premier Chou En-lai's death in January.

The factories' increase is in keeping with a recent assertion by the Chinese news agency that overall industrial output grew 13.4 per cent in the first quarter of the year.

Although the leadership conflict in Peking has evidently held up final agreement on the fifth five-year plan, which was due to begin this year but whose goals have still not been mentioned publicly, factory and commune managers here say that lack of an overall plan does not hinder them. They are operating under their five-year plans, which they drew up after receiving government guidelines sometime last year.

In the plants this reporter inspected, plans call for increasing production by 15 per cent a year over the next five years, doubling output by 1980.

Signs of a new prosperity that this growth has already brought were evident in the two factories. Many workers leaving the heavy-machinery factory after the 4 o'clock shift, for example, pedaled away on shiny black bicycles.

Of another group of a dozen young men more than half were new Chinese-manufactured watches, which cost 110 yuan apiece, or about \$55.

But the recent attacks on Mr. Teng for stirring up a "right deviationist wind" that over-stressed production have led factory officials here to insist on their commitment to goals other than their increased output.

"At present, we are determined to take class struggle as the key link," said Ho Yi-lang, a 33-year-old worker in the textile factory who was elected to the plant's revolutionary committee after the Cultural Revolution of the 1960s. Miss Ho pointed to the reforms of the Cultural Revolution, which were working well in the factory.

China Reports on Blast

PEKING, May 13 (Reuters).—An explosion outside the gates of the Soviet Embassy here last month was "an act of sabotage by a counter-revolutionary who

was killed on the spot," an official Chinese spokesman said tonight.

The statement fitted Soviet diplomats' versions of the incident. They said a Chinese carrying a bomb tried to enter the embassy and was intercepted by Chinese guards. The bomb exploded, killing the two guards and killing or wounding another Chinese.

General Under Attack

PEKING, May 13 (Reuters).—China's top general, Chen Bishan, a key figure in the political hierarchy, has come under attack in wall posters in the north-eastern city of Shenyang, foreign sources reported today.

They said the posters attacked Gen. Chen with the charge that he was a "right deviationist."

Gen. Chen, 63, is the only officer among Peking's top premiers. He is the region's military chief and a close associate of the late Mao Tse-tung.

Mao's Health Questioned

PEKING, May 13 (Reuters).—Chairman Mao spent 45 minutes with Singapore's Minister Lee Kuan Yew today, once again raising questions about the 72-year-old Chinese leader's health.

Until last month, his meetings with visiting dignitaries lasted more than an hour.

Report Was in Error

WASHINGTON, May 13 (UPI).—In a Washington Post story (HT, May 12), former Bolivian Interior Minister Antonio Arguedas was mistakenly reported to have been among several persons who died violently after their participation in the 1967 capture and execution of Cuban revolutionary Ernesto "Che" Guevara.

The Bolivian was shot and wounded in 1969 in La Paz after being charged with treason for smuggling Guevara's diary to Cuba. He went into political asylum in 1970 and now lives in exile in Havana.

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Thursday's fish day sign at a Moscow restaurant.

Signs on Most Moscow Restaurants  
Now Read 'Fish Every Thursday'

MOSCOW, May 13 (UPI).—"Fish every Thursday," is the sign outside a restaurant in a Moscow side street.

It was confirmation of a fact that has not been announced but that Soviet citizens have learned by word of mouth—namely, that the menu on Thursday at the majority of restaurants in Moscow.

Western analysts said it was an effect of last year's grain harvest, the worst in a decade.

An official of Moscow's Public-Catering Department confirmed the ban. She said it applied to all Moscow restaurants with the exception of those that primarily serve foreign tourists and those that serve regional specialties.

A telephone check showed that fish had replaced meat at most restaurants in the capital, but such major hotels as the National and Intourist, which have many foreign guests, were serving steak as usual.

No immediate indication was available as to whether the "meatless Thursday" decree applied to other cities too.

The official said today was the second Thursday the meat ban had been applied. There was no indication how long it would go on.

Asked the reason, she said, "There is nothing bad in it. Why have meat every day?"

But economists said there was probably a shortage of supplies because of a lack of feed grain following last year's crop—on a third down from the target. An additional factor could be a reported outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the southern Ukraine.

But there was no lack of meat in the shops. A housewife who went to four shops and two markets today reported beef and mutton in all of them.

She said prime beef was selling at two rubles (\$2.00) a kilo (2.2 pounds), and mutton was 1.90 rubles (\$1.90) a kilo.

South African Tribal Policy  
Menaces Blacks' Citizenship

(Continued from Page 1)

Transkei or other homelands. Look how much land South Africa has."

Under the homeland plan, 18 million blacks, 70 per cent of the population, will have about 13 per cent of the land.

But the minister of Bantu (black) affairs, M.C. Botha, quickly threw the ball back at chief Matamela. "If Transkei refuses to grant citizenship to people outside the territory, they will become stateless by an act of the Transkei government not by South Africa," he said.

The issue goes beyond simple citizenship, however, for the directive has other, more subtle implications.

The United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity have already indicated that they will not recognize Transkei as an independent state in October, because it is a product of South Africa's apartheid policy.

Without eligibility for a South African passport, Transkeians will

be unable to travel abroad, cause their homeland plan will not be recognized. They thus be restricted to the areas of South Africa.

As a Johannesburg black leader, South Africa will be the only country in the world where the labor force is made up of more foreigners than its own citizens.

Mr. Robin told a meeting Tel Aviv that Syria's curbs on the Arab world's Jewish Diaspora into many more moderate positions and as a result, Egypt also in softening its stand on peace negotiations.

He said that the help of third country would be needed in such negotiations. He did elaborate.

In another development, Israel called a special alert for its army, which is regarded as 28th anniversary of independence against Arab terrorist attacks and riots by its own Arab citizens. Israel celebrates its 14, 1948, birthday by the Tel Aviv calendar date, which this fell on May 8.

Meanwhile, an Israeli border patrol exchanged fire with a group of Palestinian guerrillas in the military command said that a "continuous" battle that were no "tactical" casualties in shooting this morning.

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Asserts Trip Had 'Immense' Impact

## Kissinger Says Africa Policy Reduces Risks of Cuban Role

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today new U.S. policies toward Africa have reduced the possibility of further Cuban intervention there.

Reporting to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on a recent trip to black Africa, Mr. Kissinger declared: "We have, I believe, an immense and welcome impact in Africa on the part of who truly care for the independence and justice."

Mr. Kissinger also said the administration would ac-

tively push for repeal of legislation prohibiting the United States from participating in an international trade embargo of white-ruled Rhodesia. The United States imports a substantial amount of chrome from Rhodesia.

Unless the United States joins the trade embargo, the secretary said, the United States will be discredited in Africa. He said that if Rhodesia's white regime ultimately was overthrown and the United States had failed to support the black majority, "then our chrome imports would be greatly endangered."

Mr. Kissinger said an important result of his trip was agreement by a number of African leaders that outside powers should not deal directly with liberation movements in southern Africa.

Because of the agreement, the secretary said, "I believe that it is becoming more unlikely that other African countries will invite Cuban troops."

He said Cuban participation in the Angolan civil war was considered an inevitable development by African leaders—something beyond their power to prevent.

"I believe many African leaders now see that there is an alternative," Mr. Kissinger said, "and that they can coalesce around a peaceful approach which will deprive the Soviets and Cubans of any plausible reason for remaining in force in Africa."

Mr. Kissinger, who returned from Africa last Friday, reviewed his two-week trip and the programs he outlined in the nations he visited.

The programs included pledges of economic development support for the underdeveloped countries as well as political and economic backing for nationalist movements in southern Africa.

Concerning the growing possibility of a major conflict in Rhodesia, Mr. Kissinger said that "the possibilities of a negotiated solution have been greatly enhanced" by his trip.

He said many African leaders now tend to believe "that we share their aspirations that justice, self-determination and prosperity spread throughout the continent."

No longer, he said, do moderate African officials feel the United States is not interested in their future. He said this means they have an alternative to Soviet and Cuban intervention.

"We have regained the initiative," he said. "We have offered our African friends a welcome alternative to the future, both political and economic."

But Mr. Kissinger said, "Africa will be watching us closely to see that we match our speeches with concrete action."

Expanding Activities  
MOSCOW, May 13 (AP).—The Soviet Union is expanding its activities in directing revolutionary movements in southern Africa, according to a Soviet official quoted today in Tass.

The Soviet news agency carried the statements of Alexander Dzasokhov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, which Mr. Dzasokhov said, had long-standing ties with African revolutionary movements.

India, Pakistan Cite 'Progress'

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, May 13 (Reuters).—Talks between India and Pakistan on further normalization of relations were reported to be making progress here today.

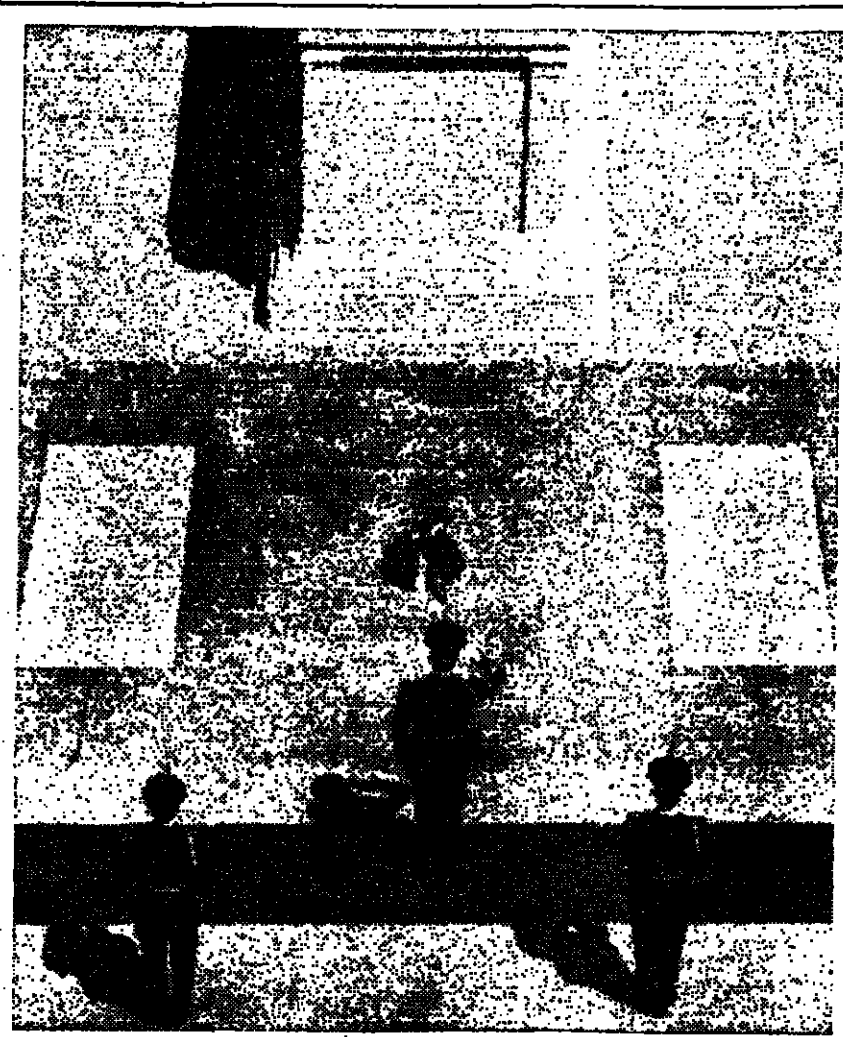
The countries are discussing restoration of diplomatic ties, overflights, direct air links and road and rail communications.

A joint statement said the talks, which opened yesterday, were continuing between expert committees "and progress is being maintained."

German Printers Win 6% Raise, End Strike

BONN, May 13 (UPI).—Printers ended their 15-day strike today after winning a 6-percent pay increase.

Employers also agreed to give printers 375 marks (\$110) in back pay for March and April. The wage settlement means that most of the nation's 450 daily newspapers will resume publication tomorrow, a government spokesman said.



RESTING PLACE—Wreath on the spot where the body of the Unknown Soldier of the Vietnam war will be placed in Arlington National Cemetery at Washington. Monument at top commemorates the soldiers of World War I; plaque at left, those of the Korean war; at right, those of World War II.

## Ship Hit Carrier Off Italy in '75

### U.S. Navy Captain Cleared in Collision Case

By Bill McAllister

NORFOLK, Va., May 13 (WP).—A Navy judge dismissed criminal charges yesterday against the captain of a ship that collided with the aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy in the Ionian Sea off Italy last year.

The judge ruled for acquittal despite the Navy's tradition that a commanding officer bears absolute responsibility for what happens on his ship.

Capt. Horace Morgan, the judge, ruled that a regulation giving a commanding officer such responsibility is unenforceable unless the Navy proves the officer was "criminally negligent" in performing his duties.

Capt. Morgan held that the evidence presented in the 2 1/2-

day trial of the former commanding officer of the guided missile cruiser Belknap failed to prove either of two specific charges brought against him after the collision, in which eight sailors died.

The officer, Capt. Walter Shafer, sobbed as the judge announced his decision in a small, packed courtroom at the Norfolk Naval Station here. The decision applies only to Capt. Shafer and is not subject to appeal by government prosecutors.

The regulation holding a captain responsible for his ship is expected to remain in force. However, a spokesman said the decision means that the Navy will have to rely on administrative procedures, such as denying promotions, to enforce the regulation rather than the threat of criminal penalties.

Capt. Shafer, 47, a 25-year veteran, said after the verdict that he never doubted he would be acquitted. "In my own heart, I never doubted that if justice were to be done, I would be acquitted," he said. He said it would be "a little bit premature" for him to comment on whether he could attempt to continue his career.

Although Capt. Morgan dismissed the two charges against him, Capt. Shafer previously had received a letter of reprimand.

Capt. Shafer was one of two Belknap officers to be charged after the Nov. 22 collision during night maneuvers. The second officer, Lt. (jg) Kenneth Knell, 26, is scheduled to be tried here May 24.

The Navy had accused Capt. Shafer of failing to provide qualified personnel for the bridge watch and failing to supervise them properly.

Capt. Morgan, agreeing to a defense motion to dismiss the case, said the government appeared to be asking him "to ignore his evidence." That evidence, he said, proved overwhelmingly that Capt. Shafer had provided a qualified watch team and had carried out his duties to see that they were properly instructed.

"That is not to say that all the watch standers performed competently on the night of the collision, which they didn't," the judge said. Even so, he agreed with defense arguments that the watch standers had to be considered qualified.

Panel Acts on Paying CIA Victim's Family

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP).—The Senate Judiciary Committee approved a bill yesterday to pay \$1.25 million to the family of Frank Olson, an Army chemist who jumped to his death after taking LSD without his knowledge in a CIA experiment.

Mr. Olson's death in 1953 was described as an unexplained suicide to his family until the Rockefeller Commission report on the CIA was published in June of last year.

## Girl, 11, Kidnapped By Two Men in Rome

ROME, May 13 (AP).—Two young men kidnapped an 11-year-old girl on her way to school today.

Witnesses told police that Anna Maria Montani, daughter of a real-estate contractor, was walking on a suburban street south of Rome when a man pushed her into a car and sped off.

## U.S. Defense Of 2 in FBI Is Ruled Out In Civil Burglary Suit By a Socialist Party

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, May 13 (NTT).—The Justice Department has decided that it cannot defend two agents of the FBI accused in a civil lawsuit of burglarizing the New York City offices of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), a department official said yesterday.

The official said that the decision not to provide the two agents with government counsel was made after Deputy Attorney General Harold Tyler decided that this would present the department with a conflict of interest.

The potential conflict was posed by a current investigation by the department's Civil Rights Division, of possible criminality on the part of the agents who took part in the burglaries.

Mr. Tyler reportedly decided that it would be inappropriate for the Justice Department to defend in court an activity for which it might eventually bring criminal prosecution, and he authorized the retention, at federal expense, of private lawyers to represent the two agents.

Amended Complaint  
U.S. District Judge Thomas Griesa agreed on Tuesday to permit SWP to file an amended complaint in its two-year-old lawsuit that added the names of the two agents, George Bartrum Jr. and Arthur Greene Jr., to the list of defendants.

The judge also approved the addition of John Malone, a former assistant FBI director who was head of the bureau's New York field office from 1962 until 1975. But the Justice Department official said that Mr. Tyler had made no decision as yet regarding counsel for Mr. Malone.

The 92 known burglaries of the Manhattan offices of the SWP and affiliated organizations occurred between 1960 and 1966, and many of them, judging from FBI documents made public by the party, were approved by Mr. Malone.

Although there is no federal statute barring burglary as such, department lawyers have said that civil rights laws might well apply to the New York burglaries, for which Senate investigators have found that no search warrants were obtained in advance.

U.S. Upholds Ban On Cyclamates; Doubts Persist

WASHINGTON, May 13 (NTT).—The Food and Drug Administration announced this week that it would not lift the seven-year-old ban on the artificial sweetener cyclamate.

The agency's announcement said that there were unresolved questions concerning the product's potential for causing cancer, its effects on growth and reproduction, and the possibility that it might damage chromosomes—the basic genetic material.

The artificial sweetener was widely used before the government banned it in 1969 on evidence that it might cause bladder cancer in rats.

According to some estimates, three-quarters of the U.S. population had used cyclamate at least occasionally before the ban. The chemical was used widely as a sweetener in soft drinks. It is noncaloric and about 30 times as sweet as sugar.

The FDA said that after 2 1/2 years of intensive study it still could not assure the public that cyclamate was safe.

Panel Acts on Paying CIA Victim's Family

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Mr. Olson's death in 1953 was described as an unexplained suicide to his family until the Rockefeller Commission report on the CIA was published in June of last year.

## More Hughes 'Wills' Appear, Increasing the Total to Six

LAS VEGAS, May 13 (AP).—More wills purportedly written by Howard Hughes are appearing and a longtime employee of the late billionaire said: "I think it's becoming apparent there are a lot of people who can write like Howard Hughes."

At last count, there were six documents claimed by various persons to be the authentic Hughes will.

Two "wills" were delivered yesterday to the Clark County courthouse in Nevada and The New York Times said it received another in the mail.

Further adding to the confusion was a claim that the first and most seriously considered will, which included the Mormon Church among the beneficiaries, was a gag.

A genealogist hired by distant relatives of Mr. Hughes said at a Chicago news conference yesterday that he had contacted a person in Salt Lake City who claimed to be one of five forgers who wrote the document as a joke. However, the genealogist, William Jones of Nashville, Tenn., was vague about "the person."

Clark County officials found the situation less than humorous. "To the public at large it may be a carnival, but certainly it's not a carnival to the court or any of its attachés," county Probate Commissioner Russell Waite said.

A man identifying himself as Grover Walker of Las Vegas entered the county clerk's office yesterday accompanied by three apparent bodyguards and filed will No. 4.

Radio Transmitters  
Mr. Walker said the will was delivered to him by Richard Robert Hughes, who claims to be Mr. Hughes' illegitimate son. Richard Robert Hughes, who was Joseph Michael Brown until he had his name legally changed, claimed last year that he and his "father" communicated by tiny radio transmitters implanted in their heads.

Later yesterday, a document printed in green was sent to the

manager of the Desert Inn in Las Vegas, where Mr. Hughes lived in seclusion between 1966 and 1970. A cover letter with will No. 5 was signed "Howard Hughes Jr." It listed his return address as the Oasis Motel in Banning, Calif.

"The spelling errors are unreal," said Assistant County Clerk Eida Hanks, referring to that purported will.

The alleged Howard Hughes Jr. said: "I do not want to claim (sic) any of my father's inheritance." The document leaves all of the money except a few million dollars "to the government of the United States to give jobs for the people."

Probate Case  
Mr. Hughes' fortune, estimated between \$1.5 billion and \$2.5 billion, may be the largest probate case in U.S. history.

Thus far, however, only one petition for probate has been filed with District Judge Keith Hayes. The document, which includes the alleged bequest to the Mormon Church, was filed April 30.

The Times said the document it received had been mailed in Washington May 5. In addition to bequests similar to those in other "wills," The Times said, it bequeathed \$10 million to Clifford Irving and \$5 million to his wife, Edith. They have served prison terms for fraud in the production of a hoax autobiography of Mr. Hughes. The Times reported that Mr. Irving said he did not know of the document until the newspaper called him.

## Miss Hearst, Facing 2d Trial, Pleads Mental Incompetence

By John Kendall and William Farr

LOS ANGELES, May 13.—Patricia Hearst stood mute yesterday in Los Angeles County Superior Court, declining to enter a plea to 11 felony counts on the ground that she is mentally incompetent.

Her attorney, Albert Johnson, cited a section of the state penal code that reads in part: "A person cannot be tried or adjudged to punishment while he is mentally incompetent."

The 22-year-old newspaper heiress has been undergoing psychiatric evaluation ordered by U.S. District Judge Oliver Carter after her conviction in San Francisco of robbing a branch of the El Tiburcio Bank.

After a recess to read defense documents on the question of entering a plea, Judge Mark Brandler said there was not sufficient evidence before him to find Miss Hearst mentally incompetent, but he gave Mr. Johnson until May 28 to gather such evidence.

Ignored Co-Defendants  
Miss Hearst looked straight ahead throughout the entire hearing, ignoring her co-defendants and former companions, William and Emily Harris.

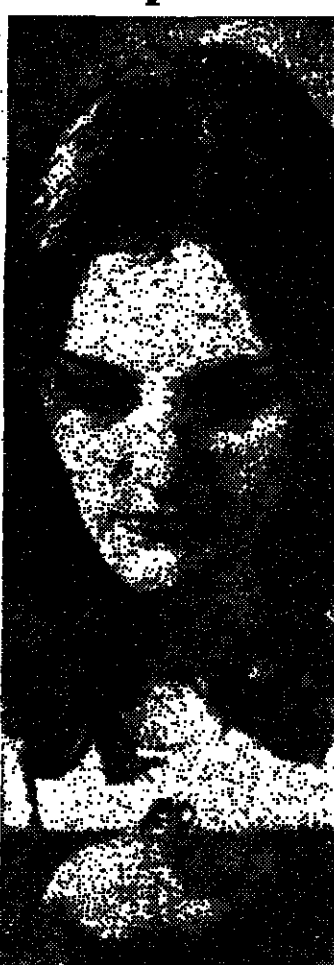
At the conclusion of the nearly three-hour proceeding, she looked blankly at Mrs. Harris, who stared back.

Their meeting before Judge Brandler was their first since shortly after their arrest in San Francisco on Sept. 13.

Reason for Appearance  
The three face charges of assault with a deadly weapon, robbery and kidnapping in connection with the May 15, 1974, shooting at a sporting goods store in Inglewood, Calif.

The reason for the court appearance was to hear Miss Hearst's plea and arguments on a motion to dismiss the charges against her on the ground that she had been once in jeopardy and on a motion to sever her trial from that of the Harrises, now set for June 1.

Mr. Johnson asked Judge Brandler to defer Miss Hearst's plea, but the prosecutor, Deputy District Attorney Sam Mayerson,



Patricia Hearst, face mirrored in car top, on her way from Los Angeles court.

objected that the penal code section cited by Mr. Johnson had to do with a defendant's competence to stand trial or be punished, not for entering a plea. The prosecutor urged the judge to enter a "not guilty" plea on behalf of Miss Hearst.

The judge indicated that if Mr. Johnson can provide "substantial evidence" that Miss Hearst is unable to assist in the preparation of her own defense, a full hearing would be scheduled on the mental competency question.

Girl, 11, Kidnapped By Two Men in Rome

ROME, May 13 (AP).—Two young men kidnapped an 11-year-old girl on her way to school today.

Witnesses told police that Anna Maria Montani, daughter of a real-estate contractor, was walking on a suburban street south of Rome when a man pushed her into a car and sped off.

# Largest Mining Exhibition in the World

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General Subject: Exploitation and Beneficiation of Mineral Raw Materials by the Mining Industry - A Key of Progress. Mining experts from 30 countries will read papers and discuss, for five days, the role of the mining industry in the framework of national economies and on a worldwide scale. Do not miss the opportunity of attending the "Bergbau 76" in

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## Industry Says Ozone Peril May Be Zero

Company Scientists  
Oppose a Spray Ban

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, May 13 (UPI)—Industry scientists suggested yesterday that recently revised estimates of atmospheric chemistry reduce the predicted effects of fluorocarbons on the protective ozone layer "nearly to zero," that, therefore, an early ban on their use in spray cans is unnecessary.

These suggestions contrasted with the argument of others on the problem that the ozone effect on the ozone layer would still be serious even though the latest figures may be the original estimates by half to two-thirds.

There is a wide range of possible estimates of the ozone layer skill that a ban on spray-can propellants will probably be necessary to make sure that fluorocarbons are safely used as refrigerants in expanded air-conditioning systems. The substances, widely known by their trade name as Freons, are used in about half of the aerosol cans now sold, including those for cosmetics and deodorants.

Formed by industries and the industry scientists are members of the Council on Atmospheric Sciences, formed by the industry to sponsor research on the problem. They are at a news conference to draw attention to re-estimates of atmospheric chemistry made public last week.

These indicated that chlorine, not fluorine, is the element that enters the stratosphere as a constituent of fluorocarbons, was being partly broken down into chlorine nitrate, or then acting to deplete the ozone. Since the ozone absorbs ultraviolet rays, some scientists fear that its depletion increases skin cancer and other effects.

Mario Molina, who in 1974 sounded the alarm on possible fluorocarbon effects, and is working on the problem, pointed out last week that the findings did not exonerate fluorocarbons and that an aerosol was probably advisable.

## 100 Doctors Strike Greek Hospitals

ATHENS, May 13 (UPI)—More than 1,000 doctors began a three-day strike today to press demands for better working conditions in Greek hospitals, higher salaries and longer vacations. A spokesman for the strikers said that small staffs were available to care for patients and emergency cases. The minister of health services said that the strike was unjustified.



**SPEDDY**—Tom Loughman, a deputy U.S. marshal of Cromwell, Conn., says "thank God" he has never had to use a weapon on the job. But if the occasion ever arises, he could be ready. In a quarter of a second he can draw, cock and fire a .45-caliber automatic pistol from a buttoned, flapped military holster strapped to his thigh.

UPI

## Rockefeller Sees Italy Quake Area, Embraces Survivors in Tent City

UDINE, Italy, May 13 (UPI)—Vice-President Rockefeller today visited survivors of northeast Italy's earthquake in a tent city and assured them that the United States would help them to rebuild.

Mr. Rockefeller, his wife, Happy, and aides walked through a mud-

dy field to the enclave of army tents outside the rubble of Osoppo, one of 24 Friuli region towns and villages crumbled by the May 6 tremor that claimed more than 900 lives.

Tears streaming down his face, Mr. Rockefeller hugged the survivors and tried to talk to them in French and Spanish. They, too, were crying.

## Soviet Dissidents Plan to Monitor Rights Violations

MOSCOW, May 13 (UPI)—Nine Soviet dissidents, including Mrs. Yelena Sakharov, the wife of Nobel Prize winner Andrei Sakharov, announced today that they have formed a group to check the Soviet Union's observance of the human rights provisions of the European security agreement.

They said in a statement that the "Group to Assist Fulfillment of the Helsinki Accords in the U.S.S.R." would inform heads of all signatory governments of any Soviet violations.

Scientist Yuri Orlov heads the organization, which includes former Maj. Gen. Pyotr Griorenko and writers Anatoly Marchenko and Alexander Ginsburg. Mr. Sakharov is not a member but said he supports the group's aims.

The statement said the areas of primary concern were the provisions laying down freedom of conscience and religion, and those providing for more human contacts and exchanges of culture and information.

## RAF to Intensify Iceland Patrols

LONDON, May 13 (AP)—The British government today ordered the Royal Air Force to intensify its long-range patrols over disputed fishing grounds off Iceland to protect British trawlers fishing there.

But it denied that it had ordered the Royal Navy missile cruiser Blake into the "cold war" between Britain and Iceland after an Icelandic gunboat fired across the bow of a British trawler.

Government ministers discussed sending the Blake into the disputed zone after trawler skippers pressured the government to step up navy protection for ships fishing off Iceland.

## Psychiatrists Under Pressure On Issue of Sex With Patients

By Eleanor Hoover

MIAMI BEACH, May 13.—Therapists who have sexual relations with their patients run little risk of censure from their colleagues because it is often difficult to verify such incidents and women patients are often ambivalent about making charges in the first place.

But this may change, Dr. Alan Stone, Harvard psychiatrist and professor of law, told a symposium at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association here yesterday.

"More malpractice suits are being filed [as a result of such incidents] and some insurance carriers are beginning to refuse coverage to psychiatrists and psychologists," he said.

The result may be that professional organizations will bear down hard on culpable members. The courts have not yet done so, in Dr. Stone's opinion.

"What is unethical may not yet be illegal," he said.

As things now stand, a therapist engaging in such behavior is not risking much, said Dr. Virginia Davidson, a Houston psychiatrist. "He will lose no rank. If he is in training, it will not prejudice it. There is no censure from his peers, and if business slackens, he can just move elsewhere."

She noted that while psychiatrists who sleep with their patients remain a minority, the practice may be quite widespread. "Far greater than we have previously believed."

She cited a 1973 study of 400 male psychiatrists, of whom 10 per cent admitted to erotic practices with their women patients—half involving intercourse. "It is generally agreed," she said, "that this practice is always harmful to women patients."

Dr. Davidson suggested that women patients need women advocates within the profession to help them press their charges.

Often, the fact that there has been sex between patient and therapist only comes to light when the patient tells a new therapist, the symposium was told. If charges are repeatedly made against an individual psychiatrist, the local ethics committee may be called in.

## French Unions Strike Over Varied Demands

PARIS, May 13 (Reuters)—Lefist trade unions held nationwide strikes today to press demands for higher wages, shorter working hours and a lowering of the retirement age.

There were brief power cuts and scattered stoppages affecting hospitals, coal mines, banks, public services and transportation. Radio and television programs were disrupted and trash was not collected in Paris.

## Meinhof Autopsy Confirms Suicide

STUTTGART, May 13 (Reuters)—A private postmortem on Ulrike Meinhof, who was found hanged in her Stuttgart prison cell Sunday, showed no signs of a struggle before her death, her defense lawyer said last night.

Michael Oberwieser said that the pathologist who performed the autopsy at the request of Mrs. Meinhof's sister told him that her death resulted from hanging, confirming a statement by justice authorities that her death was a suicide.

Mrs. Meinhof, imprisoned since her arrest in 1972, was on trial with three other members of the Red Army Faction guerrilla group on charges of bombings and murder.

Manila, May 13 (AP)—President Ferdinand Marcos will visit the Soviet Union starting May 31, the presidential palace announced yesterday.

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## A-Test Curbs and Primaries

The postponement by President Ford of the official signing of the Soviet-U.S. pact limiting nuclear testing has aroused much speculation. The public reasons given in Washington for the delay seem lame and inconsequential: the general assumption that Mr. Ford does not want to lose any more primary votes to Ronald Reagan by formal dealing with Moscow appears valid, if unfortunate. But it is clear that what once might have passed for a step forward in reducing nuclear perils (not a dramatic step, perhaps, except for the very important provisions for on-site inspection, but certainly a useful one) is now being played down.

If the Ford-Reagan primary battle is the cause of the postponement, the reasons are not far to seek. Mr. Reagan has been capitalizing on a number of emotions among conservatives—those of old cold-war warriors, still castigating Yalta; of old defense zealots, looking back to Munich and appeasement; of ethnic groups, Poles, Hungarians, Cubans, Jews, who have their special complaints against the Soviet Union; of nationalists who smart under Vietnam and want a reassertion of U.S. power. And, of course, Mr. Reagan can attract a response from those who are genuinely worried about the revival of Muscovite expansionism revealed by Angola.

These elements are by no means confined to the Republican party. With the decline of the candidacies of Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington and Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, however, they have no strong Democratic spokesman—the remaining Democratic presidential possibilities have not

spoken out forcefully about the Soviet Union, either for or against détente. There have been "crossovers" on this issue—cold-war Democrats voting for Reagan where state laws permitted—but this can be taken for granted. But this is not really central to the issue.

What is central is that no candidate, including the President, is really defending the policy of negotiation rather than confrontation which Richard Nixon initiated and Gerald Ford carried on, with the assistance of Henry Kissinger. And this is to be deplored, since it is a difficult policy which needs to be understood by the U.S. people if it is to work, and which must work if the world is to be spared the kind of great-power crisis that made up so much of the postwar decades. Moreover, there is every reason to believe that a majority of Americans would (and, indeed, do) support this policy. The Reagan movement can now be described as enlisting merely a majority of a minority, namely, those voters who have turned out for the Republican primaries.

The delay in signing the test-limitation agreements is not important in itself. What is troubling is that it seems to indicate Mr. Ford's lack of confidence in public (or rather Republican) support for his own policy and in his ability to justify that policy. Granted that the United States, in the wake of Watergate and Vietnam, is uneasy about its leadership, no matter what political label may be attached to it. But unless such leadership is asserted in terms that carry conviction, the uneasiness will persist—and will be reflected abroad.

## The Long March: GOP...

Candidates in both parties are discovering that there is no smooth road to a presidential nomination this year.

A month ago, President Ford seemed almost a certain winner in the Republican party. Two weeks ago, former Gov. Jimmy Carter after his triumph in Pennsylvania looked unbeatable.

But the long march through the primaries and caucuses continues and with it the risk of ambush and sudden failure. Tuesday's primaries proved that there is more hard slog ahead for all the candidates.

In Nebraska, Ronald Reagan soundly defeated President Ford, 55 per cent to 45 per cent. Mr. Reagan's winning margin of 19,000 votes was all the more impressive because crossover voting by Democrats and independents is forbidden in Nebraska. Although Mr. Ford held his own in Lincoln and Omaha, he was repudiated by the corn farmers and

small townspeople in the rest of the state. The President partially offset this result by his victory in West Virginia. But practically and symbolically, West Virginia carries little weight inside the Republican party because it is normally a safe Democratic state in contrast to solidly Republican Nebraska.

The Nebraska defeat transforms Mr. Ford's political condition from serious to critical, if he loses in Michigan next week, it may well become terminal. A president cannot afford to be rejected by the voters in his own party, in his own state the people who presumably know him best. This is true even though Michigan does permit crossover voting in its primaries, marking Mr. Ford vulnerable to defeat by an infusion of Democrats who in years past supported Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama. Michigan is particularly significant inasmuch as Mr. Reagan is already the favorite in the final primary in California on June 2.

## ...and Democrats

Mr. Carter also encountered defeat in Nebraska. Sen. Frank Church of Idaho is an admirable public servant, but his victory there had as much to do with the intensity of his campaign effort as with the virtues of his record. Sen. Church spent a total of 12 days in the state during the past month while Mr. Carter of Georgia spent only one. On this point, however, Mr. Carter has no grounds for complaint as he won his critical early victories by the same kind of intensely focused, personal solicitation of a relatively small number of voters.

Rep. Morris K. Udall of Arizona, meanwhile, must be approaching a record for heartbreakingly close second-place finishes. In a party-conducted primary for Democrats, only in Connecticut on Tuesday, his delegate states polled 31 per cent of the total vote to Mr. Carter's 33 per cent, with Sen. Henry

M. Jackson of Washington, a distant third despite Gov. Ella I. Grasso's enthusiastic support. In earlier primaries, Rep. Udall lost to a whistler to Mr. Carter in New Hampshire and Wisconsin and ran a strong second to Sen. Jackson in Massachusetts and New York.

The Connecticut vote demonstrates that Rep. Udall's core of liberal support is holding firm, unimpressed by the efforts to get an unstoppable Carter bandwagon rolling. Having lost to Sen. Church in Nebraska and facing a dual challenge next week from Mr. Udall in Michigan and from Gov. Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. in Maryland, Mr. Carter may at the moment feel more like a hard-pressed infantryman than a bandwagon driver.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

**The Kissinger Tour in Africa**  
If a few weeks ago American policy-makers did not fully understand the true African feelings about the decolonization problem in southern Africa, they now have firsthand information about various African leaders' stands on the thorny issue.

After spending about two weeks in Africa where he held talks with six presidents and dozens of ministers and politicians, Kissinger is undoubtedly a much better informed man about African problems than he was before his visit.

He now knows that African leaders are not joking when they say they are determined to assist freedom fighters in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa liberate their countries from oppressive minority regimes.

He now knows that African freedom fighters are ready to accept military assistance from any country which feels they are fighting for the right cause.

—From the Sunday Nation (Nairobi).

## In the International Edition

### Twenty-Five Years Ago

May 14, 1951

ROME.—At noon yesterday, and again in the evening, there were severe earthquakes at Nicosia near Mount Etna. The inhabitants fled in time, and no lives were lost. A number of houses were destroyed and others were damaged. The belly of the church threatens to fall. Rumbling still continues, and now another eruption of Mount Etna is expected and feared.

### Fifty Years Ago

May 14, 1926

BOSTON.—Sacco and Vanzetti, the two Italian Communists who have staved off death for six years after their conviction for the murder of a Brimtree, Mass., paymaster and his guard, say almost the last ray of hope goes out today when they learned that the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court had denied them a new trial. The case will now go to the U.S. Supreme Court.



## Two Faces of Italy's Communists

By Peter Osnos

ROME.—A large unsmiling portrait of Lenin adorns the whitewashed wall, the collected speeches of Bulgarian Communist leader Todor Zhivkov are featured in the bookcase and letters from fraternal peace organizations in Eastern-bloc countries are stacked on the desk.

The office belongs to a senior official of Italy's Communist party, but looking around, the visitor from Moscow finds the ambience strikingly familiar, dominated by these and other emblems of international socialist solidarity that bear a stamp of Kremlin approval.

The mood of the conversation, moreover, betrays the setting: A stern lecture to Americans to stop interfering in other countries' affairs and to adopt a world view that accepts the "lessons of history" as taught by the wars in Vietnam and Angola.

### Affinity

While the Italian Communists may be as determinedly independent of the Russians as they claim they are and as committed to Western-style democratic principles, there is an unmistakable ideological affinity between the wearers of the Marxist mantle here and in Moscow—at least to an observer of Soviet thinking.

That judgment, based primarily on a lengthy conversation with a top party policy-maker (who cannot be named for the reasons he named) should not be exaggerated. The comparison is a matter of overall atmosphere rather than specific policies, where the Italians differ considerably from the Kremlin—particularly on internal economic and political issues.

The fact remains that if the Communists, already Italy's second-largest party, assume a share of governmental authority after the June 20 national elections, the Western alliance will be confronted with the kind of people who have portraits of Lenin on their walls.

For two decades, the Italian Communists have been pursuing with increasing success their peaceable "national road to socialism," a doctrine enunciated by the late Palmiro Togliatti—who himself had spent years in Moscow. That strategy, meant as a buffer against Soviet influence.

### Tribute Paid

Yet, the party is still an active participant in the international Communist movement, dispatching delegations to an endless round of major conferences—the 25th Soviet Communist party congress and the preparatory sessions for a European Communist conference, for instance—where unity of purpose is asserted if not always achieved.

Although party leader Enrico Berlinguer's celebrated speech at the Moscow party congress did dwell on the Italian party's right—and tactical need—to follow its own course to power, his remarks then and later also paid tribute to the "world Communist and working-class movement."

The most sensitive matter for foreigners, of course, is how the Communists' future role in Italy might affect the country's global stance. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has said that the presence of Communists in a major NATO government would pose a serious threat to the alliance.

The party, however, has abandoned its former opposition to NATO and its slogan "Italy out of NATO and NATO out of Italy." Some ranking spokesmen are even saying that no special modifications or NATO structure or spending are advocated—perhaps the single most dramatic shift of recent months.

The deeper one probes, however, the fuzzier policy seems to become, and eventually a picture emerges of Western Europe "truly independent" of the superpowers instead of aligned with either of them: A "new situation" is imagined.

A coolish, critical attitude towards the United States pervades, all the more apparent because of the way it is balanced against Soviet gains. "Compulsive American anti-Communism," the official says, "and support of fascists in places like Chile, benefits the Soviet camp."

To some extent, the party's attitude and the projected shape of policy evidently depends on who is describing it. Sergio Segre, a polished 60-year-old former journalist, is head of the party's foreign section and therefore receives many Western non-Communist visitors. He is considered

a moderate who speaks with engaging candor. It is said, about differences between the Italian party and Moscow.

However, a higher-ranking official named Tullio Vecchiotti, who is president of the influential party commission on "Problems of Foreign Policy, Relations With Communist Parties and With Liberation Movements," has an apparatus-like record that is said to be notably hard-line.

He justified the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia as a necessary step. Western diplomats say he has frequently in the past criticized European economic integration and lately, as a member of the 23-man party directorate, has expressed firm support for Kremlin and Cuban involvement in Angola.

Mr. Osnos is the Washington Post's Moscow correspondent.

## Letters

### Who's Lazy?

John Dornberg in his article about Volkswagen (HT, April 27) claims that the strengthening of the deutsche mark vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar is only one minor reason why VW is experiencing declining exports. The real underlying cause, he argues, is that "West Germans stopped working hard long ago."

The two causes cited, however, are internally inconsistent. If West German laziness—as Dornberg perceives it—were indeed the problem, the DM would have weakened against the dollar, as basic economics dictates. The truth is, of course, that laziness is a subjective and not very relevant concept. That West Germans, although "spending less time on the job than anyone else in the Western world," still have the strongest economy in the Western world (as also reflected in the DM) is nothing but testimony to the fact that what counts is not input but output.

In the final analysis, the relative strength of a currency reflects a country's ability and potential to produce, given the quantity and quality of its physical and human resources. The rise of the DM mirrors the relative success of the West Germans to bring products and services to market. This same success, however, has logically led to adjustments—for which the currency is the vehicle—which tend to favor importing and injure exporting entities.

Dornberg further contends that VW's decision to open a U.S. plant is the price paid for a bill accrued over decades (a bill, presumably, for laziness and using foreign workers). To see direct foreign investment in terms of a price paid rather than as a logical investment decision is again subjective at best, but not very meaningful. While a bill indeed has accrued, it was for a U.S. dollar being overvalued too long, and the price is being paid by the United States in the form of more expensive imports, including cuckoo clocks and, yes—Volkswagens.

OTTO G. HELDRING, Hamburg.

### Rhodesia Question

The million-dollar question regarding Henry Kissinger's recent tour of the black African states is: "Why now?"

It could be one of the two following reasons: (a) that the black politicians get encouragement from the Western world and are not free-

ed to turn to the Eastern world for assistance; (b) that America is desperately trying to get hold of the vast chrome mines in Rhodesia;

I bet the second suggestion is the most probable one, as it is a known fact that there are only three countries in the world that have chrome mines of any importance; these countries being Russia, Turkey and Rhodesia. One wonders what the U.S. position would be if the Eastern world had control of the Rhodesian chrome mines? Would Kissinger's worldwide tours come to an end?

As a Rhodesian resident, I would like to ask: Why doesn't Mr. Kissinger go to the "action spot in front" and see just why the white minority in Rhodesia are not willing, just yet, to give up this beautiful country to the black majority?

On touring Rhodesia, Mr. Kissinger would be enlightened on the fact that the Rhodesian blacks are bitterly divided into two major tribes—the northern Rhodesians called Mashonas and the southern Rhodesians called Matabelas. If the minority did give power to the majority who is to decide which of the two tribes are to rule, not forgetting of course, that the blacks have no democratic history and cannot understand why, after a democratic election, the party with the majority of votes wins, who is to ensure that a civil war will not break out?

IRENE PAPADOPOULOU, Athens.

### The Living End

My old boss in Lebanon in the early 1960s, the able, fiery U.S. Ambassador Robert McClintock ("Rapid Robert") in the embassy corridors, had one rule that was never broken. That was that anyone submitting a cable to him for his signature in which the bastard verb "finalise" was used had automatic travel orders for home.

If there is one single word in our language which is worse than "finalise" it is "viable." And I don't need Edwin Newman as authority for this. All by itself it is enough to make any lover of English, Middle English, or Anglo-Saxon want to reach. Yet The New York Times editorial writer used this hangover from medieval Latin not once, but twice, in "Texas Tornado" (HT, May 4) and, otherwise well-written item.

I suggest that The New York Times apply the "McClintock Formula" to this slither by giving him a token for home on the subway or whatever, so that

## Disappointed Hope In Ford's America

By Anthony Lewis

GRAND FORKS, N.D.—Gerald Ford's troubles in the primaries stem in part from particular issues such as defense and farm policy. But underneath, one senses a deeper reason for his failure. He has disappointed hopes that Americans still put in the presidency—hopes for reassurance about the system and themselves.

The hopes seem clearer out here somehow. It is a mistaken cliché for Easterners to find the real America in the heartland, suggesting cities are just as much a part of this diverse country's character. But in the sparsely populated Great Plains, 600,000 to all of North Dakota, there is a special sense of people being open, direct, optimistic.

When Mr. Ford became President, he seemed to represent these old U.S. values. He was a plain, straight Midwesterner who talked of openness. How welcome those qualities were after the twisting years of Lyndon Johnson and the crimes of Richard Nixon.

### An Improvement

Whatever his shortcomings and his political troubles, Ford remains an immense improvement on his predecessor. Anyone who doubts that should imagine trying to make a commencement speech at the Bicentennial session with Nixon and his henchmen still in the White House. It would be a little difficult to speak of faith in the Constitution and the American dream.

"The Constitution works," Mr. Ford said when he took the oath. It had worked, and nothing can change that. But the challenge was to make it keep working.

Watergate was not an isolated event. It was the symptom of a fundamental dislocation in the U.S. system, the accumulation of uncontrolled power in the presidency. People sensed that and wanted a change. After years of lawlessness, secrecy and presidential surprise, they wanted a return to law and the constitutional order. They yearned for a renewed feeling of legitimacy.

No president would have found that an easy challenge to meet. In a bustling world, with a capacity for instant conflict, very great power inevitably had to remain in the White House. The need was to show—to teach, really—that the modern presidency could function within the old U.S. constraints of law and democratic balance. But it was a great opportunity as well as a difficult one.

### Disappointing

There is not much doubt about when Mr. Ford began to miss that opportunity and disappoint public hopes: Just a month after he took office, when he pardoned Nixon.

What made the pardon so alarming to Mr. Ford was an issue of Nixon the man was going out of the debate anyway. It was that it was done suddenly, with the minimum of consultation or concern for law failure to get an admission of wrongdoing in exchange for pardon left an aching illegitimacy. The haste and incompetence of the affair—legal muddle that still haunts Nixon papers and tapes in tion 20 months later.

Another significant to what had been learned. Watergate came over the agency agencies. Their houses, when disclosed, cry for the traditional U.S. sense and law. But the peculiarly required presidential leadership, and Mr. Ford supply it.

The very first need was simply and clearly, that things done in the name of national security had been. It was wrong to plot against the overthrow of the democratic or harass U.S. —wrong morally and due to this country's interests. Mr. Ford never found it to say that simple thing: this day.

### Steps Taken

He did take steps to bring intelligence activities tighter executive control. He asked for more secrecy laws and made a major effort, to resist congressional legislation and disclosure to the message was plain: things have to be left to the control of the President. The exact opposite of the tutelage lesson taught by the gate.

Similarly, Ford has not taken the lesson that even admitted great power in foreign affairs, subject to law and checks. In the Mayaguez, he held no meaningful consultation with Congress and legislative prohibiting military in Indochina. In Angola he, to use covert means for a policy initiative.

None of this, to repeat, proaches the worst excesses of recent past. Nixon would have been much more than Mayaguez targets and much more than the Angolans. But Mr. Ford's chance to be a healing presence in the most profound national sense, and his failure left the way open for the of a Ronald Reagan. He thrown away the common virtues of transparency, money, the aura—because it does not seem a president.

he can bury forever his "viability"—perhaps in the same grave where now peacefully rests "détente."

JOHN C. WEISERT, Ciboure, France.

### Quiet, Please

What happens when a U.S. secretary of state has a higher IQ than his president? Three years out of four, he can be the most valuable man in the country. But when that crucial fourth year comes around, he might be well advised to develop a severe case of laryngitis.

W. R. MILLER, Vevey, Switzerland.

### U.S. Economy

George Will brought up an interesting point in his column, "Flogging the U.S. Economy," (HT, April 24-25). The question is, who is doing the flogging? Will's portrayal of the liberal Democratic economic policy proposals as unsound in the face of an "inconvenient recovery" since "32.5 per cent of the work force... is employed" is obviously an attempt to mask the fact of the present 7.5 per cent unemployment figure, which still puts the United States in the first quarter of 1976 in one of its worst recessions since the Depression.

But rather than quibble over the obviously unsatisfactory unemployment situation, I would like to take strong issue with him on another point. Will implies that the 1974-1975 recession was the result of inflationist policies of the late 1960s. Thus view conveniently overlooks more recent causes of inflation. To wit—the fiscal and monetary stimulation engaged in by the Nixon administration in 1970-1971 in

an attempt to "election" in the 1972 economy; the wage-price "controls" of 1971; the valuation of the dollar in which led to the "seesaw effects" of immediate increase in the prices of vital raw materials; wheat and other farm products with the rise in 1972 (while at the same domestic stores of wheat depleted due to bad harvests 1972-1973); not to mention effects of a four-fold increase in the price of imported oil; the oil embargo of late 1972 further "tying in the oilman's will" aforementioned; the effect of the restrictive effect of the real contraction of the monetary supply in 1974, in face of rising unemployment. This latter situation was not enough to warrant a change in Washington between President Ford and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, to the deleterious effects of "tight money" policies on German exports into the U.S.

Mr. Will concludes his "no piece" by sarcastically implying that liberal politicians' prosperity impossible. I pose this question to Mr. Will: Since World War II, under administrations have the people experienced consistently high levels of unemployment recession (and recently inflation too)? The answer to this question is found simply by looking at the recessions occurred while administration was in office. Namely, these years: 1957-1958, 1960, 1969 and 1975, and the administrator office were not liberal, Democratic "economy floggers," but "conservative Reaganites."

RALPH O. DIETZ, Munich.

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## Women of Grey Gardens

By Judy Bachrach

AST HAMPTON, New York (WP)—The small assaults and innuendoes of the old house, peering even the cleanest of the outside. There are rougher cats in Grey Gardens, all of them in the small bedroom occupied by Edith Bouvier Beale, 80, who lies on a stained bed, barely responding to a photographer's request to let her kittens. Her. For all that, there is a famous beauty in her face—in prominent cheek bones and a wide forehead and the grey aquiline nose. Edie, bring the pink ones," she says to her 58-year-old daughter, the beautiful one. Get some more, Edie. Bring a pile on."

will not," Edie retorts, but fetches a few more kittens. It is a hot plate and non-sticking refrigerator on which sits a carton of milk. An empty butter jar lies on the floor. "I think this room is terrible," says Edie Beale.

Edie is a dramatic woman, dressed in red trousers, a red top, with a beaded necklace of covering her head. "I'm the room got so messy," she says. Bits of dirty newspaper are on the floor. "My mother n't believe in Elly Litter," explains. "She prefers cats. So you can imagine how filthy."

Over the scene from the 1975 film "Grey Gardens," Edie Beale is seen in a scene from the film. She is Mrs. Beale's niece, cousin, and she helps out them.

was in October, 1971, that Suffolk County Health Department and the world-disorder how the Beales then. The house, Grey Gardens, possibly \$100,000, was said to be a health official, littered with cement and dog food cans. As it was reported, there was feces, human excrement, wiring, and no hot water.

\$32,000 in Repairs  
equine Onassis and her Lee Radziwill paid \$32,000 in repairs. Edie Beale said Mrs. Onassis then told her, "I can't go on." The health department was mollified; the women, outraged by the sign from the outside (which said "a raid"), were allowed to move out of the house. Boxes of clothes, cassettes, and a recorder were sent them, they say, courtesy of Onassis ("Jackie's a nice girl"). Mrs. Onassis called and sang to me in the house. Mrs. Beale recalls, "and I sang back to her."

Beale has always loved to just as her daughter Edie always loved to dance. They got their chance to perform. Edith Bouvier Beale (other-known as Big Edie) and her daughter are starring in a movie, "Grey Gardens," produced after their lives as well as their house. "Grey Gardens," movie will be shown in time for the first time during Cannes Film Festival. Edie Mayles (sic) brothers-at their name?" asks Phelan. He is the son of Edith Beale and he lives in Thomas City. He deplores the station accorded his mother.

and sister in recent times. "Such heartbreak and degradation... not the best publicity in the world for the family."

Phelan Beale, like his brother Bouvier, would be most pleased, would pay for it, if his mother and sister would move out of Grey Gardens and move into some nice, well-kept place. Florida, elsewhere in East Hampton—any place nice. For 10 years, Phelan Beale says, people have been coming up to him and saying, "You've got to do something about your mother."

But what can he do? He and his brother have "for years been begging, pleading, cajoling, fighting... but [my mother] would have none of it."

Mr. Beale might see "Grey Gardens" "out of curiosity." His brother Bouvier sent him the reviews, though, and Phelan Beale is decidedly unhappy about "those two people (who) about 'those' movie."

In the film, conversations overlap; accusations rise and subside, recollections of daughter's mother spurned by mother, of mother's vibrant but defeated beauty; of daughter's vain attempt to flee Grey Gardens—their lives come forth whole. It's as if they had both waited a very long time for Albert and David

Mayles to arrive with camera, sound equipment, the promise of immortality.

At least one critic believes that the Mayles should have left the two women alone. "The sadness for mother and daughter turns to disgust at the brothers," wrote a New York Times reviewer.

"Are we such a different breed?" asks Edie Beale. "I don't know. Quick. Tell me what you understood (of the movie)?" One of the things that emerges is the love that binds mother and daughter, imprisoning them in Grey Gardens. It is, perhaps, what ordinary people would call healthy; it has wasted both women with its ferocity.

Edie nods. "She needs me, you know, to hold down the house. It means something to me... There's great love there. They

Edith Bouvier Beale, 80, with some of her kittens. Below, her daughter Edie, 58, at the mirror.



sister's coming-out party at the Ritz-Carlton, "all that 'Great Gatsby' stuff."

Edie Beale went to the Spence School, to Miss Porter's. She grew up pretty and lively, dancing at the Ivy League colleges. She grew up wanting to be a performer. So she went to New York, modeled and waited to be tapped for a show.

But when she was 34, her mother—alone in Grey Gardens—Phelan Beale divorced her in 1946—decided the daughter. "You were doing so badly in New York," Big Edie tells her daughter. "Mother wanted her house taken care of," the daughter asserts. So the daughter went home. For good.

Phelan Beale, the eldest son, says that his father refused to give his mother alimony. There was a trust fund but, "trying to keep up that white elephant (Grey Gardens) was what ruined it." After the divorce, the mother sold some of the land. Now, says Phelan Beale, they live on 3/4 of an acre, on Jacqueline Onassis's help, Social Security benefits, and Bouvier Beale, who (Edie says) pays the taxes on the house.

Edie Beale never married, a fact that she occasionally refers to in the Mayles' movie. "France fell," says Mrs. Beale, remembering World War II, "but Edie never fell."

In 1972, Al Mayles says, Lee Radziwill commissioned him and his brother David to do a movie on her childhood and that of her sister—it was destined for TV. Part of the film was to focus on Aunt Edie and Cousin Edie of Grey Gardens.

"You see," Al Mayles explains, "Lee and Jackie adore these two, but at sort of a little distance. If only for the fact that (the Beales) do exactly what they want to do. Whereas the others do for their image."

The TV project with Mrs. Radziwill didn't work out, but the footage on the Beales was so powerful that the brothers made it into a movie. Al Mayles says he paid them \$10,000 and gave them 20 per cent of "what was made on the film."

Al Mayles has a theory about the Beale women. Because they "regard themselves as performers" and because they never became performers (a failure Mayles attributes to family opposition), the two women retired. "Grey Gardens is their revenge," he says. "And the film is the opposite of that."

"If she'd backed me," Edie Beale indicates her mother, "my God, we'd have been millionaires." She pauses, then adds fiercely, "I want to be the top woman entertainer and I don't care about money. I'd starve. I don't need the Persian Rugs."

She shows the guests to the

door, lowers her voice to the whisper. "If I can get away from my mother, she cats, the Mayles... I feel I've been held back five years." Yet she's glad she made the film. The Mayles told her that she made them happy, and she's glad of that, too. Perhaps the movie will help her career.

Certainly Edie Beale did not get all she wanted from the film. "I wanted costumes, I wanted dances, I wanted songs," she says passionately. "And I didn't get it."

## U.S. Decrees On Plant Life 'Unrealistic'

By York Webster

NEW YORK (NYT)—Most local, state and federal laws designed to protect and preserve endangered species of plants in the United States are unrealistic and unenforceable, an international symposium of botanists was told here this week.

A Massachusetts law says that persons who take a species of May flower can be fined \$50 unless they commit the crime "while in disguise or secretly in the night time," in which case the fine is doubled.

A recent New Hampshire law decrees that seaweed plants can only be taken by cutting, "so as not to injure the roots." But seaweed, growing free in the water, has no roots.

And Vermont's law lists 88 endangered species, some of which do not grow in the state and others of which are plentiful and in no danger, according to botanists.

Addressing the Bicentennial Symposium of the New York Botanical Garden on endangered plants in the Americas and their role in nature, Prof. Countryman noted that in the six New England states and New York and Pennsylvania there was no record of arrests or convictions for law violations pertaining to the protection of rare or endangered plant species.

Other scientists, addressing the more than 100 botanists and biologists attending the symposium here, cited identical situations in other sections of the country.

The majority of them, along with Prof. Countryman, urged that future efforts toward preserving endangered plants should be devoted to preserving the plants' habitats, rather than toward saving the species themselves.

45 Species Extinct  
Thomas Elias, assistant director of the Cary Arboretum in Millbrook, N.Y., a division of the New York Botanical Garden, told the symposium that about 45 plant species in the United States had become extinct in the past 50 years.

Although the U.S. endangered species list published by the Department of the Interior now lists some 140 animals, including snails and butterflies, no plants have been placed on the list. But the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, at the request of Congress, has prepared a list of more than 2,000 endangered or threatened plant species for possible inclusion.

PARIS—Lou Bennett and Jimmy Gourey will be featured at the American Center May 15 at 10 p.m. Ella Fitzgerald and her all-stars will be at the Palais des Congrès May 20 at 8 p.m.

AMSTERDAM—Ella Fitzgerald, the Tommy Fitzgerald trio, Joe Pass and Roy Eldridge will be at the Concertgebouw May 14 at midnight. The Three Degrees will be in the Hague May 16 at the Congressgebouw at 8 p.m. and the following night in Amsterdam at the Congresscentrum, also at 8 p.m.

GENEVA—Randy Weston will be at the Popcorn Club on May 20.

MUNICH—Jethro Tull will be at the Olympiahalle May 15 at 8 p.m. The following night Baden Powell will be at the Theater in der Bismarckstrasse also at 8 p.m. The Keith Jarrett

FRANK VAN BRADLE.

## Advice by Phone

## France's New Sex Switchboard

By Susan Heller Anderson

PARIS, May 13 (IHT)—"I've never had an orgasm—is this normal?" asked one caller. "How old are you?" inquired an "operator" for France's sex switchboard, a new service of the Ministry of Health.

(The caller, an adult woman, was referred to a center where frigidity is treated.)

Manned by four specialists—a marriage counselor, midwife, jurist and psychologist—the telephone service does not give advice on specific problems but steers people to places that do. The anonymity of the phone makes it a natural vehicle in a country that has remained prudish at heart despite its racy image.

Formally titled the Information Center on Sexuality, Maternity and Birth Control (acronym, CIRN), the organization dispenses information on all questions related to sexual and family matters—adoption, maternity, contraception, frigidity and sterility. Headed by Françoise de Boissieu, formerly chief of the Conseil Supérieur on sexual information, birth control and family education, CIRN's all-woman team is seeking to overcome the ignorance of people whose formal sex education is limited to learning about the reproductive systems of mammals—not necessarily humans.

In her newly painted office decorated with a chart showing world fertility patterns, a reproduction of Max Ernst's erotic "La Toilette de la Marée" and a greeting card captioned, "Man does not live by sex alone," Mrs. de Boissieu talked enthusiastically about the center. "We will answer all serious questions," she said. An energetic, compact woman with definite opinions, she noted, "We are perfectly neutral—we have no political, religious or moral views."

The call-in service does not require the name or address of callers. As an official government creation, CIRN must stick close to accepted subjects. For example, the center will not give information on where to get vasectomies

or tubal ligations, although both operations are performed in France. "Sterilization is not legal in France," Mrs. de Boissieu claimed. There are, in fact, no laws on the subject.

She sees her mission as trying to overcome both an excess and lack of facts. "One of the conditions of a democracy is freedom of information—right and wrong," she remarked. She blamed television for giving out a lot of the wrong kind. "Last week, millions of viewers were told that the pill can induce cancer. On another program, they were told that it is the only effective contraceptive."

Through the phone service, she hopes to give more of the correct information, telling callers where to go for individual problems. "We never send them to private doctors," she said. "Only to established hospitals, clinics and centers."

Her own phone rings incessantly. "It's hell here," she complained. A mere two weeks old, the sex switchboard was flooded with nearly 2,000 calls during its first week. The telephone team works seriously and intently weekdays from 9 to 6, passing callers to the appropriate specialist according to the problem.

Launched in a blaze of publicity ("sex-appelle"), the call-in service comes in for a predictable share of nuts and weirdos. The team's supervisor, Marie-Hélène Fragonard, is sanguine. "No call is treated as a joke," she said. "Behind each one there is usually a real problem."

Each "operator" is armed with a thick black book listing sources throughout the country that deal with sexual and family problems. "We are surprised at the number of male callers," Mrs. de Boissieu said.

Wednesdays, when French public schools are closed, is a popular day for young callers. "We have had some very young ones," Mrs. de Boissieu said. "Because of the precocity of sexual relations these days, venereal disease has become a real concern."

Often, the child is afraid or embarrassed to tell his or her parents. "We try to involve the family, but when that is impossible, we tell the child to come here. Then we suggest a book written for the appropriate age."

CIRN also functions as a documentation center. Lists of books, and the books themselves, are available, although books must be read on the premises. The book list includes Dr. David Reuben and his gee-whiz approach to the subject in "Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex But Were Afraid to Ask."

Open to the public weekdays from 2 to 5:30, the documentation center also includes audio-visual materials for teachers and an extensive bibliography. CIRN's head librarian, Marie-Reine Manig, hopes to have a film library, stocked with take-out teaching aids, ready by September.

(CIRN, 29 Blvd. Raspail, Paris 7. Tel. 544.56.46.)

## \$500,000 Earned By Auction at Castle in Ireland

DUBLIN, May 13 (Reuters)—The contents of one of Ireland's most famous castles fetched some \$500,000 in a three-day auction which ended yesterday.

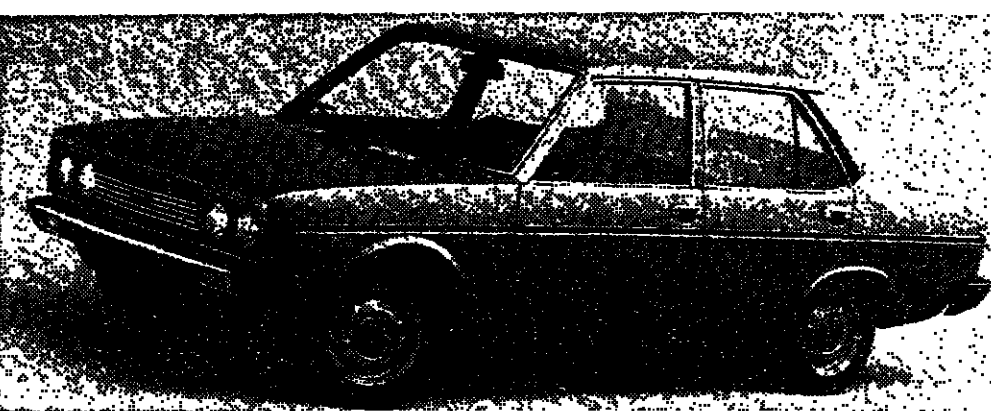
Almost 1,000 bidders, including art dealers from Europe and North America, crowded into a tent pitched beside Malahide Castle near here to buy hundreds of paintings, antique furniture, silver and china.

The collection belonged to the late Lord Talbot of Malahide, owner of the castle, one of Ireland's oldest inhabited homes, dating back 800 years.

The top price of \$20,000 was paid by a Paris dealer for a Louis XIV commode, inlaid with stained tortoiseshell.

A 17th-century Dutch ebony cabinet, once the property of diarist and biographer James Boswell, was sold to an American dealer for \$7,500.

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## Profit Gains Reported Shell Group, Philips

ON, May 13 (Reuters).—Royal Dutch/Shell group reported an increase in net profit of 6 per cent in the first quarter with earnings rising to 1.26 billion in the first quarter, up from 1.2 billion in the first quarter of 1975.

The group said today, the group said sales in the first quarter were 1.26 billion, up 5 billion.

## Declines Reported Cub Holding

ON, May 13 (AP-DJ).—declined more than a day amid reports that the company was reducing its earnings and expectations for the first quarter of 1976.

The company said today, the group said sales in the first quarter were 1.26 billion, up 5 billion.

Profit and sales in the first quarter rose with compared with the same 1975 quarter, he said. But the 1975 first quarter had shown a marked decline compared with the first 1974 quarter, he said.

Losses due to unused capacity in a number of sectors still continue, he said, as does inflation, and it will remain difficult to adjust selling prices.

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## Capital Bank's Funding

ON, May 13 (Reuters).—Capital Bank of Industry Ltd. the new investing company, announced by London Institute of pension funds, said it will start life with a capital of 100 million.

CI prospectus says funds raised through the sale of 100 million shares in ECI and 1 Equity Capital Unit, one pound each.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Exxon Finds Zinc-Copper Deposit

Exploratory drilling for minerals by a unit of Exxon has encountered a zinc-copper deposit located about six miles south of Cranston, W.V., that could be a major discovery, ranking among the "top 10 known massive sulfide deposits in North America," the company says.

### Ford Motor Forms Advisory Council

Ford Motor says it has formed a new European advisory council, composed of businessmen and former government officials, that "will concern itself with significant trends and developments in Europe that bear on Ford's worldwide operations."

### FTC Passes Warner-Lambert Merger

The Federal Trade Commission has ruled that the 1976 acquisition of Parke-Davis by Warner-

Lambert violated anti-trust law by stifling actual or potential competition in five product lines. The FTC did not quarrel with merger insofar as 52 of the 57 Parke-Davis lines were concerned, and hence left Warner-Lambert free to retain all but the five disputed submarkets. The firm was ordered to draw up proposed solutions "sufficient to restore competition in these areas: Cough remedies, cough drops and lozenges, thyroid preparations, normal serum albumin, and tetanus immune globulin. Presumably, that would involve some degree of divestiture."

### Singer Sees Profitable Year

Singer Co. expects a "good, profitable 1976," says chairman Joseph Flavin. In 1975, Singer reported a net loss of \$41.53 million, including a loss from discontinued operations of \$410.5 million. In April, Singer reported earnings from continuing operations of \$15.6 million compared with a year-earlier loss of \$3.09 million. Although first-quarter earnings in 1976 did not include any tax credits, Mr. Flavin says that by year-end tax benefits may be available to Singer, primarily due to losses from discontinued operations. He says he is "confident" that the reserves established for the disposition of its business machines operations "are adequate." Last year, Singer took a provision of \$23.2 million for discontinuing business machines operations, a provision of \$57.7 million for facility closing and other items and a \$20-million provision for other costs.

### U.S. Agency's Approval Is Expected

## Option Trading Seen on Commodity Markets

CHICAGO, May 13 (AP-DJ).—The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), the federal agency set up a year ago to oversee futures trading, is expected to approve, within a month or two, option trading on regulated commodity futures exchanges.

An advisory committee to the CFTC recommended late yesterday that such trading be permitted along with off-exchange commodity options trading that affords the same customer and market protections as on-exchange trading. These options would give investors a cheap and less risky way of speculating on the price swings of commodity futures contracts—swings that have been dramatic in recent years.

The Commodity Inc. in New York already has applied for CFTC permission to trade options on its silver and copper futures. The giant Chicago Board of Trade and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange have said that they, too, might start commodity option markets. Other commodity exchanges are expected to follow suit if options trading on exchanges is legalized.

World Commodities

Initially, exchange option trading would be restricted to futures contracts—contracts calling for a cash commodity to be delivered at a specified time and price—for the so-called world commodities, such as sugar, silver, coffee, copper and cocoa.

Options trading in wheat, corn, pork bellies and other "domestic" agricultural commodities has been prohibited by law since 1934, but observers predict that Congress will remove that ban.

Few brokers have any doubts as to the trading's financial potential.

They cite the spectacular success of the three-year-old Chicago Board Options Exchange, which pioneered exchange trading in stock options. Today, the CBOE is the second-largest U.S. stock exchange in terms of share volume. "While the situation in stocks and commodities isn't entirely analogous, the respectability and visibility exchange trading will bring to commodity options should make it boom," says Stephen Greenberg, who heads Bache & Co. Inc.'s Commodity Division.

Meanwhile, the off-exchange commodity options business in the United States has been growing fast. The "street wrinkle" involves options in London commodity futures in coffee, rubber, sugar, copper and the like. Most London option dealers are small specialist firms started up in the last year or so, but a few major brokerage houses have gotten into the action.

Right to Buy, Sell

Commodity options confer the right to buy or sell a commodity futures contract at a fixed price—usually the futures market price at the time the option is purchased—within a fixed period. An option to buy is a "call," an option to sell is a "put."

The expiration of a commodity option is tied to the expiration of the related future. Also, an option's cost tends to approximate the margin payment—good-faith money—required to trade the future underlying it. Both run about 13 per cent of the future contract's total value.

Options are far less risky than futures. A speculator in futures lives in dread of losing not only his initial investment but much more if the market moves violently against him. In recent years, countless speculators lost as much as 10 times their original

margin money before they could unload their positions. By contrast, all that is at risk in an options transaction is the fee, or "premium," that the buyer pays for the option. Options trading on exchanges, proponents say, will sharply in-

crease the speculative capital flowing into futures markets. However, an officer of a major U.S. futures exchange says he fears the "options trading will lead to all kinds of artificial price distortions and manipulation in the futures markets."

## Pentagon Cites Firm's Woes, Seeks Settlement With Litton

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, May 13 (NYT).—Defense Department officials have informed congressional staff members that Litton Industries faces serious financial difficulties unless there is prompt and equitable settlement of the company's financial claims against the Navy on shipbuilding contracts.

The Defense Department's proposed method of settling the claims of Litton, as well as two other major shipbuilders for the Navy, met a critical reception Tuesday from the House Armed Services Committee. The other concerns are the Newport News Shipbuilding and drydock division of Tennessee, and the electric boat division of General Dynamics Corp.

Using "national emergency" powers under a 1958 act, the Defense Department is proposing the unusual step of rewriting contracts with the three shipbuilders to give them additional money on 70 ships and submarines they have failed to deliver on schedule to the Navy.

Navy officials told the House committee that by rewriting the contracts to permit cost escalation until the ships are delivered, it was hoped to settle some \$1.5 billion in claims for a maximum of \$750 million. Most of the claims have grown out of the fact that, under the old contracts, upward adjustments to rising costs of inflation came after the shipbuilders failed to deliver the ships on time.

Under the legislation, either the House or the Senate can veto the proposed settlement within 60 legislative days. Navy officials said, however, that the details of the settlement would not be negotiated until next

month, shortly before the deadline for congressional action. Both Democratic and Republican members of the committee complained that Congress was being asked to "give a blank check" to the Defense Department to aid the shipbuilders. Frank Sinatra, who as chief counsel has considerable influence in the committee, also objected that the Defense Department was establishing a bad precedent that would make it difficult to hold other defense firms to their contracts.

Navy Secretary William Middendorf Jr. testified it was "terribly important" that there be a prompt and equitable settlement of the claims to restore the trust of the shipbuilding industry in the government "as a fair and objective customer."

Financial Problems

Some congressional staff members said they felt that one reason for the Defense Department's urgency in the matter was the financial difficulties confronting Litton, which runs the Ingalls shipyard in Pascagoula, Miss.

Congressional sources said defense officials had explained privately that Litton was facing serious cash-flow problems, partly because of delays in settling \$504 million in claims against the Navy for its contract to build five helicopter carriers.

According to Navy estimates supplied to the committee but not made public by the Navy witnesses, Litton is expected to lose \$319 million on the carrier contract while making a \$112-million profit on another contract to build 30 destroyers for the Navy.

## Stock Prices Decline in Quiet Session

### Fed Monetary Policy Cited for Restraint

NEW YORK, May 13 (NYT).—Prices closed mostly lower on the New York Stock Exchange today after a quiet and uneventful session for the most part.

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 4.57 points to 1,001.10, and declining issues outnumbered gainers by about 885 to about 535.

Volume totaled 16.73 million shares, compared with 18.51 million yesterday.

Brokers said the market was weighed down in part by tightening Federal Reserve credit policy. The Fed allowed federal fund rates to rise to 5 1/8 per cent without intervening to hold them down, indicating it had again raised its target rate on funds by 1/8 point following two earlier 1/8 point rises.

The Fed has tightened policy in part because of a rapidly expanding money supply. Brokers said stock trading was quiet today as investors awaited Federal Reserve monetary and banking data due after the NYSE closing.

Automotive shares were fractionally mixed despite a sharp rise in early May sales of new cars.

Among the issues down a point or more were heavily traded Williams Cos. off a point at 22 1/2, McDonald's 1 3/4 to 58 1/2, Deere 2 1/4 to 65 1/4, Teledyne 1 7/8 to 58 1/4, IBM 1 3/8 to 255 1/2, Union Carbide 1 5/8 to 93, Du Pont 2 1/8 to 153, and Ingersoll-Rand 1 1/8 to 86.

However, Beneficial Corp. climbed 1 7/8 to 21 3/4 after reporting a sizable gain in profits for the first quarter. It also predicted an excellent year.

Longs Drug Stores slipped 2 1/4 to 76 1/2. It said yesterday that shareholders approved an increase in capital stock to effect a previously announced two-for-one stock split.

Superior Oil picked up 3 to 156, while Anaconda gained 1 3/8 to 25 1/2.

IBM lost 1 3/8 to 255 1/2.

Prices on the Chicago Board Options Exchange declined with lower trading volume. 455 to 65. Turnover amounted to 50,466 contracts, down from 62,361 contracts yesterday.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were mostly higher in moderate trading. The Amex index climbed 0.47 to 105.48.

## French Award ITT, Ericsson

### Phone Contracts

PARIS, May 13 (NYT).—The French government, announcing a three-year program costing 104.4 billion francs (about \$22 billion) to modernize the nation's telephone network, today chose to order switchgear equipment developed by two foreign firms.

The orders were won by International Telephone & Telegraph for its Metaco system, and L.M. Ericsson for its Aze system.

The awards were made possible after both companies agreed to "Frenchify" their subsidiaries operating in France. Thomson-CSF has previously announced plans to buy ITT's 66-per-cent stake in Le Matériel Téléphonique for about \$180 million and it has also agreed in principle to take control of Ericsson's St. Française des Téléphones Ericsson.

The government said it aims to install 900,000 extra telephone lines and associated equipment this year and next, in addition to the 2.8 million lines already planned for the 1975-77 period.

## SEC Offers Proposals On Corporate Payoffs

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 13 (NYT).

—The Securities and Exchange Commission, summarizing its two-year investigation in which 103 companies were found to have made questionable or illegal payments, said yesterday that the disclosures did "not support any general condemnation of American business."

The commission told a Senate committee considering anti-bribery legislation that those engaging in dubious practices represented only a small percentage of the more than 9,000 companies subject to its regulation.

The SEC's review, which was presented to the Senate Banking Committee, said that the problem was, "by any measure, serious and sufficiently widespread to be a cause for deep concern." Payments have ranged "from \$6,000 to millions of dollars."

The review also contained the SEC's legislative proposals, which, as expected, were considerably less sweeping than those already put forward by the committee.

Roderick Ellis, chairman of the SEC, indicated several weeks ago that he favored strengthening the securities laws to provide criminal penalties for violations.

The commission's lengthy summary, with detailed tables of the improper company practices exposed so far, was seen as likely to disappoint those who had been pressing the SEC to publish specific guidelines on what kinds of payments had to be disclosed.

The SEC's enforcement officials, in particular, had rejected this idea as providing only a "map" that would help companies seeking to evade disclosure and that would also be too unwieldy to be effective.

Companies will presumably gain some additional guidance, however, from looking at the disclosures required in the 103 cases. The commission has taken enforcement action in 14 cases.

Type of Disclosure

The SEC, although using only public data, marked with asterisks those cases in which the informal views of the commissioners were sought before disclosures were made. Other cases involved consultation with the SEC staff—or none at all.

A continuing SEC theme—whether a payment is of material interest to stockholders, and therefore must be made public—is a complicated question to which no definite answer can be given.

The size of a bribe is only one factor. Others include the amount of business at stake, whether records are fraudulent, what level of management knows of the transactions, whether the payments seek to win business or simply to expedite it, whether foreign government recipients are in policy positions or not, and the legality under local law.

Sen. Proxmire, citing what he said are "necessarily ambiguous" guidelines, said that the situation pointed to the necessity for "an explicit law requiring disclosure of all such foreign payments, whether or not they meet the present materiality test."

The Commerce Department said inventories at the wholesale level were little changed in March at \$46.3 billion compared with \$46.3 billion in February. Durable inventories slipped slightly to \$28.27 billion from \$28.3 billion.

Non-durable inventories at the wholesale level were slightly higher at \$18.09 billion, up from \$17.99 billion.

The department said that total sales in March rose to \$183.3 billion from a revised \$182.3 billion in February.

The combined business stock-to-sales ratio was 1.45 at the end of March, compared with 1.47 in February, and 1.69 in March, 1969.

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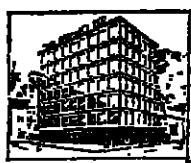
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| Fuji Photo     | 221   | Mitsui I  | 3 |
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| 14% 7 Transw Air                        | 45 11          | 11 11%       | 17% 4% USLIFE 34                        | 5 104          | 117 117      | 12% 9% Weyer 25                         | 7 126          | 124 104      | 10% 10% 10% 10%                         | 10% 10% 10% 10% | 10% 10% 10% 10% |
| 14% 7 Transw Air                        | 45 11          | 11 11%       | 17% 4% USLIFE 34                        | 5 104          | 117 117      | 12% 9% Weyer 25                         | 7 126          | 124 104      | 10% 10% 10% 10%                         | 10% 10% 10% 10% | 10% 10% 10% 10% |
| 14% 7 Transw Air                        | 45 11          | 11 11%       | 17% 4% USLIFE 34                        | 5 104          | 117 117      | 12% 9% Weyer 25                         | 7 126          | 124 104      | 10% 10% 10% 10%                         | 10% 10% 10% 10% | 10% 10% 10% 10% |
| 14% 7 Transw Air                        | 45 11          | 11 11%       | 17% 4% USLIFE 34                        | 5 104          | 117 117      | 12% 9% Weyer 25                         | 7 126          | 124 104      | 10% 10% 10% 10%                         | 10% 10% 10% 10% | 10% 10% 10% 10% |
| 14% 7 Transw Air                        | 45 11          | 11 11%       | 17% 4% USLIFE 34                        | 5 104          | 117 117      | 12% 9% Weyer 25                         | 7 126          | 124 104      | 10% 10% 10% 10%                         | 10% 10% 10% 10% | 10% 10% 10% 10% |
| 14% 7 Transw Air                        | 45 11          | 11 11%       | 17% 4% USLIFE 34                        | 5 104          | 117 117      | 12% 9% Weyer 25                         | 7 126          | 124 104      | 10% 10% 10% 10%                         | 10% 10% 10% 10% | 10% 10% 10% 10% |
| 14% 7 Transw Air                        | 45 11          | 11 11%       | 17% 4% USLIFE 34                        | 5 104          | 117 117      | 12% 9% Weyer 25                         | 7 126          | 124 104      | 10% 10% 10% 10%                         | 10% 10% 10% 10% | 10% 10% 10% 10% |
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| 14% 7 Transw Air                        | 45 11          | 11 11%       | 17% 4% USLIFE 34                        | 5 104          | 117 117      | 12% 9% Weyer 25                         | 7 126          | 124 104      | 10% 10% 10% 10%                         | 10% 10% 10% 10% | 10% 10% 10% 10% |
| 14% 7 Transw Air                        | 45 11          | 11 11%       | 17% 4% USLIFE 34                        | 5 104          | 117 117      | 12% 9% Weyer 25                         | 7 126          | 124 104      | 10% 10% 10% 10%                         | 10% 10% 10% 10% | 10% 10% 10% 10% |
| 14% 7 Transw Air                        | 45 11          | 11 11%       | 17% 4% USLIFE 34                        | 5 104          | 117 117      | 12% 9% Weyer 25                         | 7 126          | 124 104      | 10% 10% 10% 10%                         | 10% 10% 10% 10% | 10% 10% 10% 10% |
| 14% 7 Transw Air                        | 45 11          | 11 11%       | 17% 4% USLIFE 34                        | 5 104          | 117 117      | 12% 9% Weyer 25                         | 7 126          | 124 104      | 10% 10% 10% 10%                         | 10% 10% 10% 10% | 10% 10% 10% 10% |
| 14% 7 Transw Air                        | 45 11          | 11 11%       | 17% 4% USLIFE 34                        | 5 104          | 117 117      | 12% 9% Weyer 25                         | 7 126          | 124 104      | 10% 10% 10% 10%                         | 10% 10% 10% 10% | 10% 10% 10% 10% |
| 14% 7 Transw Air                        | 45 11          | 11 11%       | 17% 4% USLIFE 34                        | 5 104          | 117 117      | 12% 9% Weyer 25                         | 7 126          | 124 104      | 10% 10% 10% 10%                         | 10% 10% 10% 10% | 10% 10% 10% 10% |
| 14% 7 Transw Air                        | 45 11          | 11 11%       | 17% 4% USLIFE 34                        | 5 104          | 117 117      | 12% 9% Weyer 25                         | 7 126          | 124 104      | 10% 10% 10% 10%                         | 10% 10% 10% 10% | 10% 10% 10% 10% |
| 14% 7 Transw Air                        | 45 1           |              |   |                |              |   |                |              |   |                 |                 |

|  |       |   |        |
|--|-------|---|--------|
|   |       | <b>Bekaert (Zwevegem, Belgium)</b><br><b>in 1975</b>  |        |
| BEKAERT.   |       |   |        |
| <p>—a consolidated turnover of 488 million U.S.\$</p> <p>—48 million U.S.\$ capital expenditures</p> <p>—51 factories in 15 countries (inclusive of indirect participations)</p> <p>—20 own sales offices all over the world</p> |       |   |        |
| Consolidated results of the Bekaert Group in million U.S. \$*  |       |   |        |
|  |       | 1975  | 1974   |
| Turnover .....   | 488   | 616   |        |
| Net profit in favour of the Group .....  | 5.3   | 22.2  |        |
| Depreciation .....   | 25    | 26  |        |
| Own equity of the Group .....  | 131   | 118   |        |
| Capital expenditures .....   | 48    | 48  |        |
| *Exchange rate on December 31st in BF .....  | 39.53 | 36.12   |        |
| Personnel on December 31st .....   |       | 13,955  | 14,512 |
| Breakdown of consolidated turnover 1975 by activity sector:  |       | Geographical breakdown of consolidated turnover 1975: |        |
| —steel wire and steel wire products .....  | 55%   | —EEC .....  | 64%    |
| —steel wire for rubber reinforcement .....   | 28%   | —rest of Europe .....                                 | 12%    |
| —furniture sector .....  | 9%    | —North America .....                                  | 16%    |
| —wire and metal assembly .....   | 5%    | —rest of the world .....                              | 8 %    |

| Results of the parent company N.V. Bekaert S. A. in million U.S. \$*                              |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|
|   | 1975  | 1974  |
| Turnover .....  | 281   | 376   |
| Net profit .....  | 7.3   | 17.6  |
| per share in U.S. \$ .....  |       |       |
| Net profit .....  | 4.47  | 10.81 |
| Net dividend (proportion of the Board of Directors to the General Assembly of shareholders) ..... | 2.65  | 2.91  |
| *Exchange rate on December 31st in BF .....   | 39.53 | 36.12 |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| General Assembly of shareholders: 25th May 1976, 10.30 a.m. at Zwsevegem, Belgium. | The complete annual report is available upon request. Please write to N.V. Bekaert S.A. Secretariat General, Public Relations, 5550 Zwsevegem (Belgium). |
|--|--|

*All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.*

**NEW ISSUES**

**\$80,000,000**

**ISE Canadian Finance Ltd.**

**\$45,000,000**

**9% Guaranteed Notes due 1982**

**\$35,000,000**

**9%% Guaranteed Debentures due 1986**

*Unconditionally Guaranteed as to Payment of Principal, Premium, if any, and Interest by*

**International Standard Electric Corporation**

**Kufin, Loeb & Co.** **Lazard Frères & Co.**

Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V. Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. Banque Nationale de Paris  
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Commerzbank Crédit Lyonnais Credit Suisse White Weld  
Deutsche Bank Dresdner Bank Greenshields Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourggeoise  
Aktiengesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft Incorporated  
Société Générale Société Générale de Banque S.A. Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)  
Westdeutsche Landesbank Wood Gundy  
Girozentrale Limited

**AFIN S.p.A.** **A. E. Ames & Co.** **Arabold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.** **Bache Halsey Stuart Inc.**  
Julius Baer International Banca Commerciale Italiana Banca Nazionale del Lavoro Banco di Roma  
Bank of America International Bank Leu International Ltd. Bank Mees & Hope NV Bank Morgan Labouchere N.V.  
Bankers Trust International Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A. Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur  
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.  
Banque Louis-Dreyfus Banque de Neufzitz, Schlumberger, Mallet Banque Rothschild  
Banque de l'Union Européenne Banque Worms Baring Brothers & Co., H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.  
Bayerische Vereinsbank Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co. Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank  
Elyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Burns Fry Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations Cazenove & Co.  
International Limited Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements (Underwriters) S.A. Comity Bank  
Compagnia Finanziaria Interbancaria S.p.A. Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements (Underwriters) S.A. Comity Bank  
Crédit Commercial de France Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine SA Crédit Industriel et Commercial  
Crédit du Nord et Union Parisienne Creditanstalt-Bankverein Credito Italiano Daiwa Europe N.V. Den Danske Bank  
Dellwück & Co. Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation Dominion Securities Corporation Harris & Partners  
Eurocapital S.A. European Banking Company First Boston (Europe) Robert Fleming & Co.  
Goldman Sachs International Corp. Hambros Bank R. Henriques jr. Bank Hessische Landesbank  
Hill Samuel & Co. Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino Kidder, Peabody International Kjobenhavns Handelsbank  
Kleinwort, Benson Kredietbank N.V. Lazard Brothers & Co., Lazard Frères et Cie Lehman Brothers  
Lloyds Bank International London Makinaional Bank (Underwriters) Ltd. Manufacturers Hanover  
Merrill Lynch International & Co. Samuel Montagu & Co. Morgan Grenfell & Co. Morgan Stanley International  
Neubitt, Thomson The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd. Nomura Europe N.V. Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co.  
Orion Bank Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Pierson, Hekling & Pierson N.V. PKBanken Privatbanken  
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Rothschild Bank AG Salomon Brothers International J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co.  
Shields Model Roland Scandinaviska Enskilda Banken Slavenburg Oyens & van Eeghen N.V.  
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Société Bancaire Barclays (Overseas) Ltd. Strauss, Turnbull & Co.  
Svenska Handelsbanken Trade Development Bank Overseas Inc., Panama Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)  
Vereins- und Westbank J. Vontobel & Co. S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. Yamaichi International (Europe)  
Aktiengesellschaft Limited

May 12, 1976



**NEW YORK, May 13—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:**

**Commodity and unit** **Thurs.** **Year ago**

**FOODS**

Cocoa Acra, lb. .... 36.50 35.50

Coffee 4 Santos, lb. .... 1.40 89 1/2

**TEXTILES**

Princeth 64-68 33 1/2 rd. .... 27 1/2 25

**UTILITIES**

Steel billets (Pitt.), ton. .... 312 300

Iron & Pdy, Phila., ton. .... 313 312

Steel scrap No. 1 by Pitt. .... 84-85 81-82

Silver 100 oz. .... 22 1/2 22 1/2

Gold N.Y. .... 122.00 122.00

**COMMODITIES**

Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1971) .... 522.30 732.00

\* Nominal.

## U.S. Commodity Prices

### NEW YORK FUTURES

| May 13, 1976           |       |       |       |        |       |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| SUGAR No. 11 (30 tons) |       |       |       |        |       |
|                        | Open  | High  | Low   | Close  | Prev. |
| July                   | 14.70 | 14.70 | 14.35 | 14.35  | 14.30 |
| Oct                    | 14.65 | 14.65 | 14.30 | 14.30  | 14.25 |
| Mar                    | 14.65 | 14.71 | 14.60 | 14.60  | 14.55 |
| May                    | 14.60 | 14.70 | 14.40 | 14.40  | 14.35 |
| Jul                    | 14.55 | 14.60 | 14.30 | 14.30  | 14.25 |
| Oct                    | 14.45 | 14.45 | 14.20 | 14.20  | 14.15 |
| Mar                    | 14.45 | 14.50 | 14.30 | 14.30  | 14.25 |
| May                    | 14.40 | 14.50 | 14.25 | 14.25  | 14.20 |
| Jul                    | 14.35 | 14.40 | 14.15 | 14.15  | 14.10 |
| Oct                    | 14.30 | 14.30 | 14.10 | 14.10  | 14.05 |
| Dec                    | 14.24 | 14.40 | 14.25 | 14.25  | 14.20 |
| Sales: 6,999.          |       |       |       |        |       |
| WOOL (6,000 lbs)       |       |       |       |        |       |
| No trades.             |       |       |       |        |       |
| COCOA (30,000 lbs)     |       |       |       |        |       |
| May                    | 88.00 | 88.00 | 88.00 | 87.50S | 89.20 |
| Jul                    | 84.50 | 85.25 | 83.00 | 84.00S | 85.90 |
| Sep                    | 77.60 | 80.00 | 77.00 | 78.00S | 82.70 |
| Nov                    | 72.00 | 74.25 | 71.00 | 72.00S | 75.00 |
| Mar                    | 70.20 | 71.15 | 69.01 | 70.30S | 71.30 |
| May                    | 69.25 | 69.25 | 68.25 | 68.50S | 70.00 |



## Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) May 13

[illegible]

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|---|----------|--------|--------|---|---------|--------|--------|--|---------|--------|--------|
| Abu Dhabi (air).....  | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Hong Kong (air).....  | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Norway (air), N.J.K.   | 579.00  | 269.00 | 160.00 |
| Algeria (air).....  | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Hongkong (air).....   | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Pakistan (air).....  | 579.00  | 269.00 | 160.00 |
| Algeria (air), S.F.   | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | India (air).....  | 238.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  | Philippines (air).....   | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S.   | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Indonesia (air).....  | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air).....  | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S., S.   | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Iran (air).....   | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S.   | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S., S., S.   | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Iraq (air).....   | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S., S.   | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S., S., S., S.   | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Israel (air).....   | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S., S., S.   | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S., S., S., S., S.   | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Italy (air).....  | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S., S., S., S.   | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Japan (air).....  | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S., S., S., S., S.   | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Korea (air).....  | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Lebanon (air).....  | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Lithuania (air).....  | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Malaysia (air).....   | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Maldives (air).....   | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Mexico (air).....   | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Morocco (air).....  | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Nepal (air).....  | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Netherlands (air).....  | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Netherlands (air), P.L.   | 284.00  | 124.00 | 64.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Netherlands (air), P.L., S.   | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Netherlands (air), P.L., S., S.   | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Netherlands (air), P.L., S., S., S.   | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S.   | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Netherlands (air), P.L., S., S., S., S.   | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S.   | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Netherlands (air), P.L., S., S., S., S., S.   | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S.   | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Netherlands (air), P.L., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S.   | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Netherlands (air), P.L., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S.   | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Netherlands (air), P.L., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S.   | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S.   | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Netherlands (air), P.L., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S.   | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S.   | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Netherlands (air), P.L., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S.   | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S.   | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Netherlands (air), P.L., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S.                                     | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S.   | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Netherlands (air), P.L., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S.                                 | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S.   | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Netherlands (air), P.L., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S.                             | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S.   | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Netherlands (air), P.L., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S.                         | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S.   | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Netherlands (air), P.L., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S.                     | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S.                                     | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Netherlands (air), P.L., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S.                 | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S.                                 | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Netherlands (air), P.L., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S.             | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S.                             | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Netherlands (air), P.L., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.   | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S.         | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S.                         | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Netherlands (air), P.L., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S., S.                                     | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S.     | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
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| Algeria (air), S.F., S.                 | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Netherlands (air), P.L., S.                             | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S. | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
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| Algeria (air), S.F., S. | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Netherlands (air), P.L., S.     | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S. | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S. | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Netherlands (air), P.L., S. | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S. | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
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| Algeria (air), S.F., S. | 2,226.00 | 114.00 | 62.00  | Netherlands (air), P.L., S. | 277.00  | 126.75 | 75.00  | Persian Gulf (air), S. | 228.00  | 114.00 | 62.00  |
| Algeria (air), S.F., S. | 2,226.0  |        |        |   |         |        |        |  |         |        |        |

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**Herald Tribune**

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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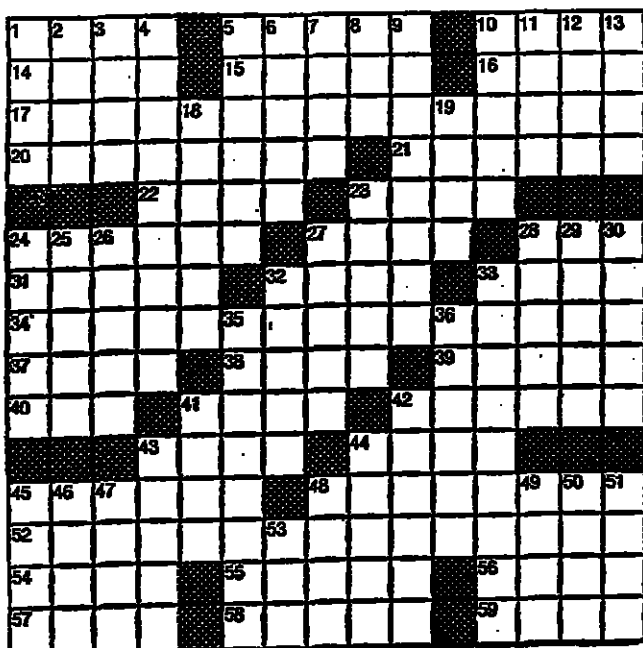
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## CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 "I never — purple cow"
- 5 Verbal rubbish
- 10 Tattle
- 14 Seavard
- 15 Eye parts
- 16 "Essays of"
- 17 Tom
- 20 Encroached
- 21 Storm's relatives
- 22 Slave Scout
- 23 Fountain order
- 24 Go — (deteriorate)
- 27 Russell or Powell
- 28 Time initials
- 31 "... live as cheaply"
- 32 Indira's robe
- 33 Top-notch
- 34 Dick
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- 51 Pass catches
- 52 After pi



## WEATHER

|               | C  | F  |             | C          | F  |    |          |
|---------------|----|----|-------------|------------|----|----|----------|
| ALBANY        | 17 | 63 | Cloudy      | MADERA     | 21 | 70 | Cloudy   |
| AMSTERDAM     | 17 | 63 | Cloudy      | MILAN      | 17 | 63 | Clear    |
| ANKARA        | 15 | 59 | Cloudy      | MONTREAL   | 13 | 55 | Clear    |
| ATHENS        | 19 | 66 | Clear       | MOSCOW     | 10 | 50 | Shower   |
| BELGRADE      | 17 | 63 | Cloudy      | MUNICH     | 17 | 63 | Cloudy   |
| BERLIN        | 21 | 81 | Cloudy      | NEW YORK   | 17 | 63 | Sunny    |
| BELGRADE      | 25 | 75 | Clear       | NICE       | 17 | 63 | Cloudy   |
| BIRMINGHAM    | 17 | 63 | Cloudy      | PARIS      | 17 | 63 | Cloudy   |
| BUDAPEST      | 17 | 63 | Cloudy      | PRAGUE     | 14 | 57 | Shower   |
| CARLSRUHE     | 17 | 63 | Unavailable | ROME       | 17 | 63 | Cloudy   |
| COPENHAGEN    | 21 | 69 | Overcast    | STOCKHOLM  | 13 | 55 | Overcast |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 14 | 57 | Clear       | TEHRAN     | 17 | 63 | Cloudy   |
| DUBLIN        | 12 | 54 | Cloudy      | TOKYO      | 17 | 63 | Cloudy   |
| EDINBURGH     | 12 | 54 | Cloudy      | TUNIS      | 17 | 63 | Cloudy   |
| FLORENCE      | 12 | 54 | Shower      | VIENNA     | 17 | 63 | Cloudy   |
| FRANKFURT     | 12 | 54 | Cloudy      | WASHINGTON | 17 | 63 | Cloudy   |
| GENEVA        | 15 | 54 | Cloudy      | ZURICH     | 17 | 63 | Cloudy   |
| HAMBURG       | 20 | 68 | Clear       |            |    |    |          |
| HELSINKI      | 14 | 57 | Clear       |            |    |    |          |
| ISTANBUL      | 17 | 63 | Cloudy      |            |    |    |          |
| LAS PALMAS    | 21 | 70 | Cloudy      |            |    |    |          |
| LONDON        | 22 | 72 | Clear       |            |    |    |          |
| LOS ANGELES   | 16 | 61 | Cloudy      |            |    |    |          |

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada  
at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

(Yesterday's readings: S.E. Canada  
at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

## ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—quarterly; (i)—irregularly.

|                                      |                                  |              |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| (w) Alexander Fund..... \$1.55       | (d) K&N Income Fund..... \$1.55  | (d) L.P. 254 |
| (d) Am. Express Int'l Fd..... \$1.55 | (d) K&N Int'l Income..... \$1.55 | (d) L.P. 255 |
| (d) Austral. Select Fd..... \$1.55   | (d) K&N Int'l Income..... \$1.55 | (d) L.P. 256 |
| BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.          |                                  |              |
| (d) Barbood..... \$1.55              | (d) K&N Int'l Income..... \$1.55 | (d) L.P. 257 |
| (d) Baring..... \$1.55               | (d) K&N Int'l Income..... \$1.55 | (d) L.P. 258 |
| (d) Baring Int'l..... \$1.55         | (d) K&N Int'l Income..... \$1.55 | (d) L.P. 259 |
| (d) Baring Int'l..... \$1.55         | (d) K&N Int'l Income..... \$1.55 | (d) L.P. 260 |
| (d) Baring Int'l..... \$1.55         | (d) K&N Int'l Income..... \$1.55 | (d) L.P. 261 |
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| (d) Baring Int'l..... \$1.55         | (d) K&N Int'l Income..... \$1.55 | (d) L.P. 292 |
| (d) Baring Int'l..... \$1.55         | (d) K&N Int'l Income..... \$1.55 | (d) L.P. 293 |
| (d) Baring Int'l..... \$1.55         | (d) K&N Int'l Income..... \$1.55 | (d) L.P. 294 |
| (d) Baring Int'l..... \$1.55         | (d) K&N Int'l Income..... \$1.55 | (d) L.P. 295 |
| (d) Baring Int'l..... \$1.55         | (d) K&N Int'l Income..... \$1.55 | (d) L.P. 296 |
| (d) Baring Int'l..... \$1.55         | (d) K&N Int'l Income..... \$1.55 | (d) L.P. 297 |
| (d) Baring Int'l..... \$1.55         | (d) K&N Int'l Income..... \$1.55 | (d) L.P. 298 |
| (d) Baring Int'l..... \$1.55         | (d) K&N Int'l Income..... \$1.55 | (d) L.P. 299 |
| (d) Baring Int'l..... \$1.55         | (d) K&N Int'l Income..... \$1.55 | (d) L.P. 300 |

## PEANUTS



## B.C.



## BLOONIE



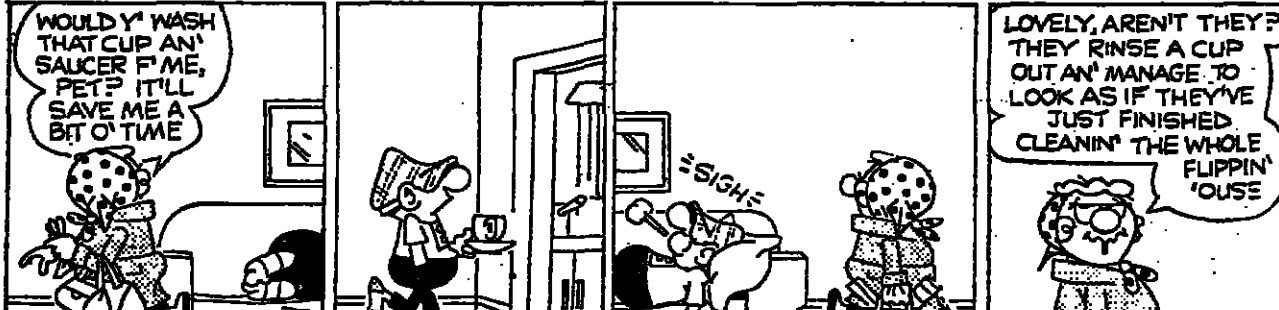
## BEETLE BAILEY



## WIZARD AND ID



## ANDY CAPP



## REX MORGAN M.D.



## RIP KIRBY

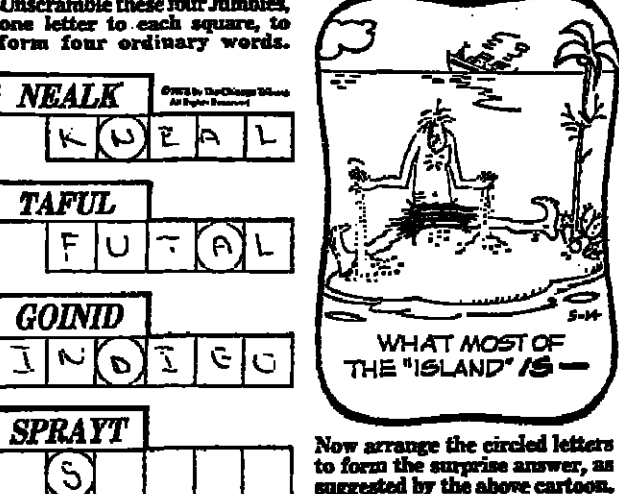


## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Answer: How to get a fat candidate elected — "PLUMP" FOR HIM

## BOOKS

## ANNA

By David Reed. Basic Books. 243 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Anthony Storr

ALTHOUGH both subject and author are pseudonymous, this tragic story is obviously authentic. David Reed is an English writer. When he was 18 he fell in love with a German girl whom he met in Munich. He married her, had two children by her, and loved and cared for her devotedly. But Anna became schizophrenic and had repeated psychotic breakdowns. This is the story of her illness, her treatment, and her eventual, horrifying death.

Anna was born in 1937. Her father died when she was four, and during World War II she suffered from both poverty and loneliness. Typically, she made no friends at school. In addition, there was a genetic predisposition to mental illness: relatives on both sides of the family had suffered from it. In 1962 she attempted suicide, and from that time on had repeated "breakdowns." Undeterred, David Reed married her some three years later. After the birth of their first child, Anna developed a paranoid illness in which she believed that there was a conspiracy to "torment her for being German, for crimes against the Jews." She was treated with electro-convulsive therapy and made a rapid, though very temporary, recovery. Within a year she was back in hospital, again recovering rapidly. Then came a more serious breakdown, which time failed to respond to. Her husband removed her from hospital, and set about finding her a psychiatrist. At this time Anna had recovered sufficiently to make a good relationship with her therapist, and managed to have a second son, born in 1970, without any recurrence of her illness. Her therapist left England, and Anna wrote to R.D. Laing, whom she had previously seen for a single consultation two years before. He recommended an analyst with whom Anna began treatment in September 1971.

R.D. Laing has written more perceptively about schizophrenia than perhaps any other psychiatrist. His book "The Divided Self" has become a classic. Reading his accounts of psychotic and near-psychotic people, one has the feeling that he can enter into the psychotic experience in a way that very few psychiatrists can; that he can empathize with people whom most doctors would dismiss as "suffering from delusions" and make sense out of the distorted language which schizophrenics employ. Because Laing is compassionate and can understand, at any rate in part, the psychotic process, he has tended to look upon schizophrenia as a crisis state through which the patient must pass. In this view, an acute schizophrenic episode is a kind of rebellion against sanity; an attempt by a person who has been diagnosed by circumstance into a bogus conformity to reach reality and deeper and truer relationships. Psychosis, therefore, becomes something which must be lived through and not interfered with by drugs or ECT. What Laing and his followers have done is to try to provide an environment

in which psychotic people could live through experience with as little trauma as possible, supported by friends and also by people themselves been through of mental illness. This schizophrenia as it is extended "trip" induces like LSD.

It is true some anti-psychotic episodes, as this description shows, the so-called "mid-20s" which take various forms which often seem to be gifted, may result in a new adjustment. However, the majority of schizophrenics do not follow this path. I do not believe that cause conventional medicine interfere with a maintenance toward health by drugs and ECT. The fact we remain ignorant of nature and cause of the affliction. Our method must, whether psychophysics, physical, remain crude. We cannot say any certainty which those suffering from phrenic illnesses should, ed to pass through the with only psychotherapy port, and which should physical treatment, in the process. Laing, believes that ECT shock choice "back inside." I believe, with reason, that a person remains in a psychosis the more time become permanent.

At any rate, the doctor taken to keep Anna, hospital if possible, and her having more ECT. Her next breakdown, while she was in therapy, Laing analyst. She died after at home, in being as mad as anyone. For a brief period in she was reunited to her husband, but her husband never been given physical and removed her again. In the middle of June, band found her trying to her younger son, "to being tortured," she stated, two days later, appeared to recover, but episode of apparent or not sustained. Within two she poured gasoline self and set herself alight.

The rest of the book tells, moving account last days of Anna. As possible was done, but survived a month. It is easy to be wise event. I think there doubt that, in her illness, Anna should be treated in hospital, given, if necessary, more was heroic of her husband to keep her at home, can understand his not doing so, even though upon the two small boys, been diagnosed. There is of the author's love for his conviction that what doing was for the boy he has to live with what happened, and it is so that to know that the outlook for Anna was case, given the number downs she suffered, writing this deeply moving book has proved therapeutic exercise for those. It is certainly a most tragic and told counts of mental illness have encountered.

Anthony Storr is the author of many books including "The Dynamics of Creativity" and "Human Aggression."

© The Washington Post

## BRIDGE

By Alan Tr...

In the diagrammed auction, West opened with a weak two-bid in diamonds and his partner raised to game. South took the plunge into six clubs, ending the auction. The opening diamond lead was ruffed, and a trump was led to dummy. The singleton heart was led, and East put up his ace and led another diamond. South ruffed.

West (D) EAST  
 ♠ 4  
 ♥ 3  
 ♦ 3  
 ♣ 3

South (C) WEST  
 ♠ 4  
 ♥ 3  
 ♦ 3  
 ♣ 3

West led the diamond king.

South was now in a bit of a bind. West's distribution, however, was available for bidding and the play suggested a 3-3-3-3 in East was therefore out of the spare queen.

Quite correctly, therefore, led to the spade king, needed on the way back to the queen and got down.



## Red Sox Exorcise Their Losing Streak at 10



